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Facilities Engineering
EXTERIOR SIGN STANDARDS

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EXTERIOR SIGN AND MARKING STANDARDS

CHAPTER 1

GENERAL INFORMATION

1-1. **INTRODUCTION.** Exterior signs play a vital role in a community's daily activities. In an environment which has become increasingly complex, it is essential for exterior signs to establish order and clarity. Every sign in a community must provide information in a clear and concise manner. Their construction should be consistent in color and style, and they should be located to ensure maximum visibility and guidance. A well planned and executed exterior signage plan will help create an environment which is both functionally effective and aesthetically pleasing.

1-2. **PURPOSE.**

a. The purpose of this pamphlet is to prescribe standards for exterior signs and pavement markings for United States Forces Korea (USFK)/Eighth United States Army (EUSA) units on Army installations throughout Korea. Uniform standards must be applied to all signs to avoid confusion and to ensure that:

- (1) Signs are easy to read and follow.
- (2) The appearance of signs is informative and appropriate.
- (3) Guidelines are established in materials and construction methods.
- (4) Installation and maintenance of signs conform to common standards.

b. USFK Pamphlet 420-2 establishes guidelines for construction and use of the following types of signs and markings throughout Korea:

- (1) Identification.
- (2) Destination.
- (3) Regulatory.
- (4) Motivation.
- (5) Information.
- (6) Military Bridge Classification.
- (7) Miscellaneous.
- (8) Pavement marking.

1-3. **REFERENCES.** Required and related publications are listed in appendix A.

1-4. SIGN SYSTEM.

a. A sign system is a logical progression of signs types that guides travellers to and from activities and facilities in the community. It provides an orientation to major routes within the community and identification of each destination. This progression of signs may be supplemented as required by informational, motivational, and mandatory/prohibitory signage. The basic sequence of signs will provide--

- (1) Identification of the installation.
- (2) Notification of security enforced on the installation.
- (3) Identification of major units stationed at the installation.
- (4) Direction to sites within the installation.
- (5) Direction to destinations via street names and addresses.
- (6) Identification of destinations.

b. Do not place signs in such a manner as to cause a cluttered appearance or make the signs unreadable. The following sign hierarchy will be used when posting signs:

- (1) Regulatory traffic signs.
- (2) Warning signs.
- (3) Destination guide signs.
- (4) Identification signs.
- (5) Information signs.
- (6) Motivation signs.

1-5. SIGN MASTER PLAN.

a. Each community will have a formal sign and markings master plan. The plan will include--

- (1) The location and content of existing and proposed exterior signs.
- (2) Identification of sign locations by number on a site plan of the community showing all streets, buildings, and other major features.
- (3) A sign schedule, listing each sign number, approximate location, message, type, purpose, and installation date.

b. Following implementation of the master plan, the information on the master plan must be transferred to community sign inventory sheets. Follow the guidance in AR 55-80, and Military Traffic Management Command (MTMC) Pamphlet 55-11. Use the inventory sheets as the basis for maintaining and updating signs in the future.

c. When preparing the master plan, keep the following in mind:

(1) On destination signs, do not discontinue information until destinations have been reached. Destination signs should appear at key intersections where without guidance drivers might make wrong turns.

(2) Do not prepare sign master plans without actually touring the community. A location which looks clear on the community plan may, in fact, be hidden by vegetation or other obstacles.

(3) Keep the number of signs to an absolute minimum.

(4) Minimize the number of destination signs by properly identifying the streets in accordance with the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices standards.

(5) In larger communities, make installation maps available to visitors at entry points.

(6) Prepare the master plan before erecting any new signs.

CHAPTER 2

GRAPHICS

2-1. **TYPEFACES.** Use two typefaces, helvetica medium and helvetica regular, for the signage system. Do not use for traffic control signs. Use the two typefaces as follows:

a. Helvetica medium is the primary system typeface. Use it for all major information on all signs.

b. Use helvetica regular for secondary information on signs and for translations of foreign languages using Roman characters. Never use helvetica regular and arrows together.

c. Before use, compare all proposed typefaces to those of the letters shown below and on page 2-2. The typefaces shown are a tile system which assures proper letter spacing.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M

N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o

p q r s t u v w x y z & - . , ' ()

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 / ^ ˇ \ " ~ 3 0 .

Helvetica Regular TYPEFACE

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
1234567890
&\$-.,' () / ←

2-2. LETTER SIZES.

a. Use the capital letter height to define the letter size. Capital letters may be chosen in the following heights: 1/2, 3/4, 1, 1 1/2, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, and 12 inches.

b. Compare the letters obtained from each manufacturer to those shown below and on page 2-4.

1/2" CAP Height

[**United States**

3/4" CAP Height

[**United States**

1" CAP Height

[**United Sta**

1 1/2" CAP Height

[**United**

Capital Letter Heights

Unit

3" CAP Height

un

4" CAP Height

Capital Letter Heights (cont.)

2-3. **LETTER SPACING.** Letters on signs will be proportionately spaced to provide visually equal spacing and alignment. Do not use mechanically equal spacing. Use the following for guidance:

a. Make use of letter spacing standards for both helvetica medium and helvetica regular typefaces. These standards are based on a unit system. Each unit is equivalent to 1/50th of the capital letter height. The spacing tables below indicate how many spacing units are required between characters. The letters listed horizontally follow the letters listed vertically. Insert 20 units between words and 6 units before a punctuation mark. Insert 0 units before and after a slash.

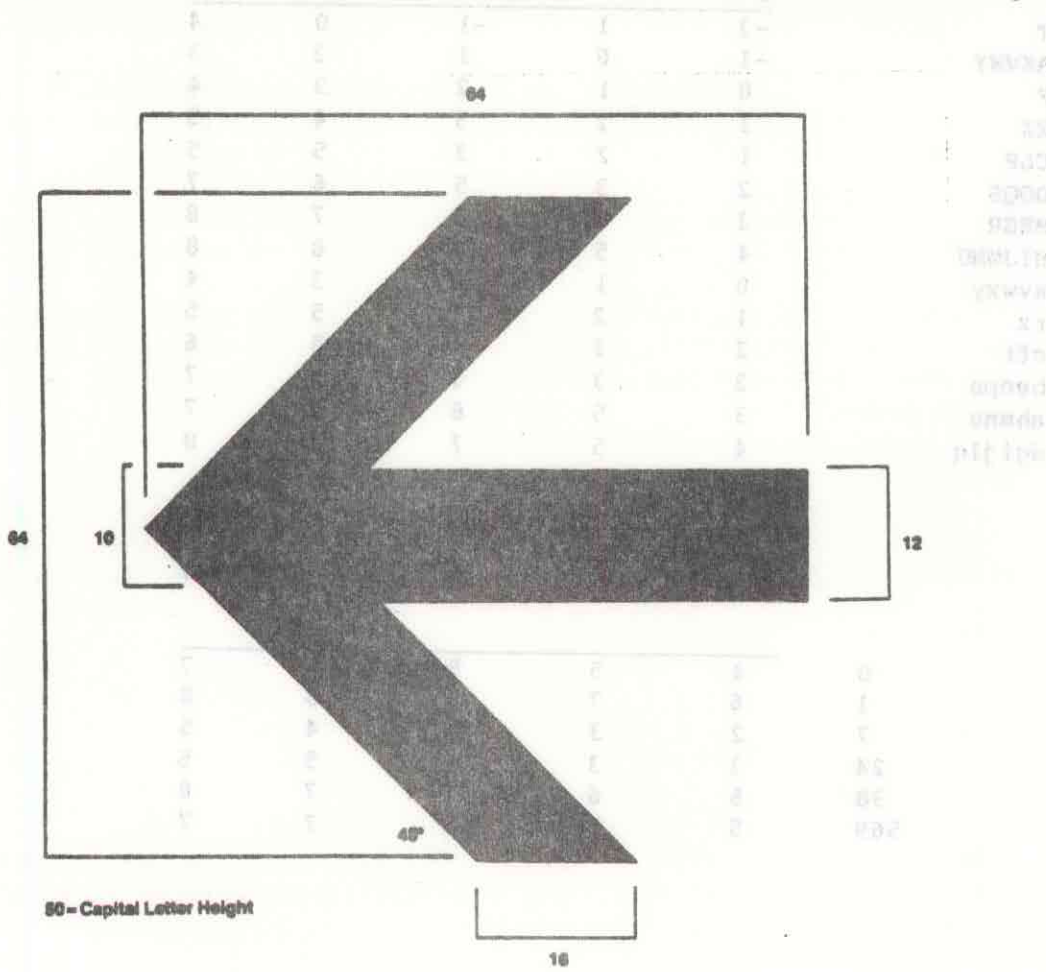
	vwxy	ftz	acdeg	mnpru oqs	bhijk
T	-3	1	-1	0	4
AKVWY	-1	0	1	2	3
F	0	1	2	3	4
XZ	1	2	3	4	5
CLP	1	2	3	5	5
DOQS	2	3	5	6	7
BEGR	3	5	6	7	8
HIJMNU	4	5	6	8	8
kvwxy	0	1	2	3	4
rz	1	2	3	5	5
cft	2	3	4	5	6
beops	2	3	5	6	7
ahmnu	3	5	6	7	7
dgi j l q	4	5	7	8	8
147	2	8	0	5689	
0	4	5	5	6	7
1	6	7	7	8	8
7	2	3	3	4	5
24	3	3	4	5	5
38	5	6	7	7	8
569	5	5	6	7	7

1-3. LETTER SPACING. Letters on signs will be proportionately spaced to provide visually equal space and a uniform, aesthetically pleasing appearance. Use the following for guidance:

1	5	6	3	5	5	5	6
2	5	6	3	5	0	0	6
4	0	6	3	5	-2	-3	3
7	7	6	3	-2	6	5	3
356890	-2	5	2	2	-3	-1	5

b. Use prespaced tile systems as an alternative. The use of the alignment notches for each letter spaces the letters correctly on the sign face.

2-4. **STANDARD ARROW.** Use the standard arrow shown below for all guide and informational signage intended for pedestrian use. The arrow proportions will be in units equivalent to 1/50th of the capital letter height of the message.



Standard Arrow

2-5. GRID SYSTEM. Use a grid system for sign layout. The grid will be proportional to the capital letter height used on each sign. The size of the sign is a consequence of a proportional relationship of capital letter heights, margins, line spacing, and line lengths. The sign dimensions will be in increments of 6 inches.

a. **Margins.** Margins are proportional to the maximum capital letter height used on each sign. Use 4-inch margins for a 6-inch or greater capital letter height. Use 3-inch margins for 4- and 3-inch capital letter heights. Use the capital letter height for all other margins. The bottom margin is equal to the maximum capital letter height. The bottom margin may be larger than the maximum capital letter height to keep the sign dimension to an increment of 6 inches.

b. **Line spacing.** Use the following for line spacing:

- (1) One capital letter height space between consecutive messages.
- (2) One-half of a capital letter height between consecutive lines of a message requiring two or more lines. For a capital letter less than 2 inches in height, use three quarters of the capital letter height.
- (3) Between consecutive messages that have different capital letter heights, use the capital letter height of the preceding message.

c. **Line lengths.** An average character has a width of 35 spacing units for helvetica medium and 30 spacing units for helvetica regular. The total character count in a sign includes letters, spaces between words, and punctuation marks.

2-6. SIGN LAYOUT.

a. Good judgment is the key to deciding where the lines will break in a sign message. Single ideas or names will appear on the same line, as follows:

- (1) Headquarters
Camp Casey
- (2) not:
Headquarters Camp
Casey

b. Names will be spelled out in full whenever possible, unless otherwise specified in the authorized unit name. (Abbreviations will be in accordance with AR 310-50.) Thus:

- (1) 56th Artillery Brigade
- (2) 17th Aviation Brigade

c. Always spell out Eighth United States Army. Do not use 8th US Army. As a rule, numbers under ten should be spelled out and numbers over ten should be written as numerals, unless otherwise specified in the authorized unit name.

d. Balance lines to avoid awkwardness.

e. Building identification signs that have only one unit name will use helvetica medium typeface.

f. Secondary information that identifies a component of the unit will be added in helvetica regular typeface.

g. An identification sign for a building that houses more than one organization will identify the major tenant only.

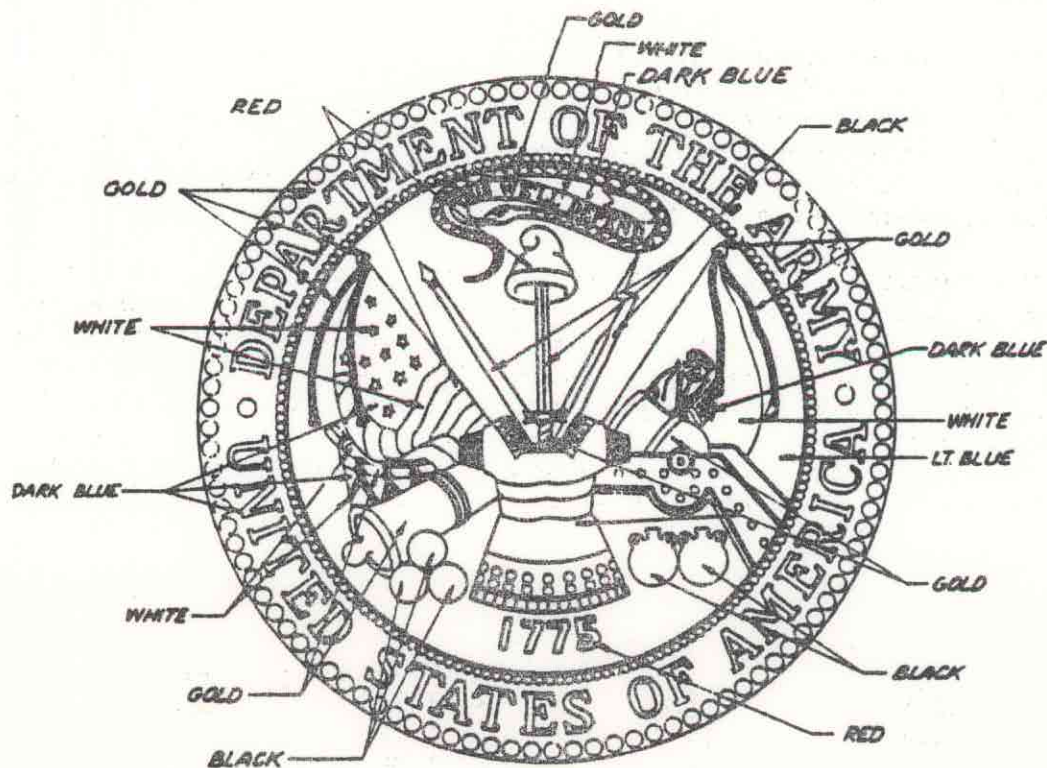
h. An identification sign for a building that houses equal tenants will list them in alphabetical order using helvetica medium typeface.

i. The above standards separate building identification signs into two categories: military and community. If a building houses both a military and a community activity, priority is given to the major tenant of the building, indicating the major tenant first. Construct the sign using the design rules that apply to the major tenant's sign category.

2-7. THE ARMY PLAQUE.

a. Use the Army Plaque on installation main identification signs and secondary entrance identification signs only. Do not use the Army Plaque on any other sign. (See pp. 3-3 to 3-4.)

b. Always illustrate the plaque in full color. No design variations are permitted. Outline the plaque with a thin black line and edge with golden yellow piping to contrast with the standard brown sign background. For further information, refer to AR 840-1. The Army Plaque with its colors is shown on page 2-9.



COLORS: THE COLORS AND AREAS OF COLOR SHALL BE AS LISTED BELOW:

AREA	COLOR	NUMBER
BACKGROUND OF DISK	LIGHT BLUE	
BAND AND DECORATIVE BORDERS	GOLD	17043
LETTERING AND DOTS ON BAND	DARK BLUE	15056
ROMAN CUIRASS, CANNON MORTAR AND CARRIAGE	GOLD	17043
NATIONAL COLOR:		
CANTON	DARK BLUE	15056
STARS	WHITE	17875
FINIAL, CORD AND TASSELS	GOLD	17043
STRIPES (ALTERNATING)	RED	11105
WHITE	WHITE	17875
US ARMY FLAG:		
BASE	WHITE	17875
DEVICE	DARK BLUE	15056
WHITE	WHITE	17875
FINIAL, CORD AND TASSELS	GOLD	17043
CANNON BALLS, MORTAR BOMBS, ESPIONAGE, BAYONET AND SWORD BLADE	BLACK	17038
HANDLE AND GUARD OF SWORD	GOLD	17043
DRUM:		
SIDE AND DRUM STICKS	DARK BLUE	15056
TOP AND TRIMMING	WHITE	17875
RIM	GOLD	17043
RATTLESNAKE	GOLD	17043
CAP OF LIBERTY	RED	11105
NUMERALS 1775	RED	11105
MOTTO:		
SCROLL	WHITE	17875
LETTERING	DARK BLUE	15056

The Army Plaque

2-8. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION PICTOGRAPHIC SYMBOLS.

a. Pictographic symbols have been adopted by the Federal Highway Administration for traffic control signs because of their strong visual impact. Use the standard symbols instead of word messages whenever possible. In addition to those standard symbols approved by the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices for traffic control devices, the symbols shown below and on the following pages can be used on exterior signs.

b. The Department of Transportation symbol signs shown below were developed as passenger/pedestrian-oriented symbols for use in transportation related facilities. Use the symbols as shown. The pictographs should be black against a white background. The symbol of accessibility of the handicapped should have a white pictograph against a blue background. The symbol background border must always be square with rounded edges, as shown. The line weight of the border must be consistent for all symbols. Do not use these symbols on traffic control devices.



Toilets, Women



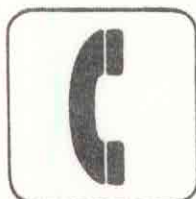
Toilets, Men



Toilets



Nursery



Telephone



Mail



Information



Cashier



Coat Check



Baggage



Baggage Lockers



Air Transportation

Department of Transportation Pictographic Symbols



Handicapped



First Aid



Drinking Fountain



Waiting Room

Service symbols



Coffee Shop



Restaurant



Bar



Shops

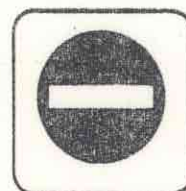
Concession symbols



Smoking



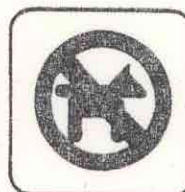
Fire Extinguisher



No Entry



No Smoking



No Dogs

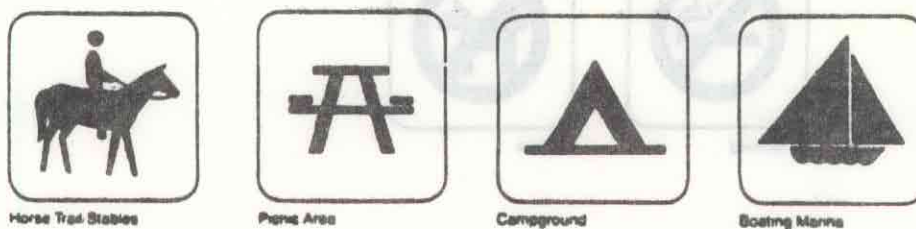
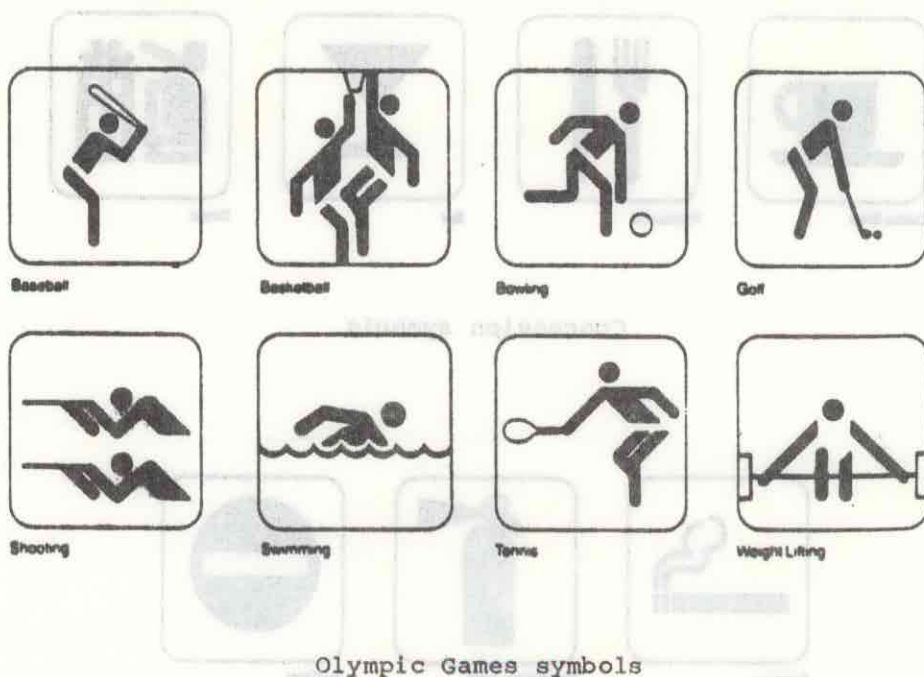
Regulation symbols

Department of Transportation Pictographic Symbols (cont.)

2-9. SPORTS AND RECREATION SYMBOLS.

a. The sports and recreation symbols shown below are based on designs developed for the 1972 and 1976 Olympic Games. Use these symbols to identify recreational facilities.

b. Use the National Park Service recreation symbols for those activities not covered by the Olympic-based symbols. A sample of the National Park Service recreation symbols is shown below. Use the symbols as shown; the pictographs should be black against a white background. The symbol background border must always be square with rounded edges, as shown. The line weight of the border must be consistent for all symbols.

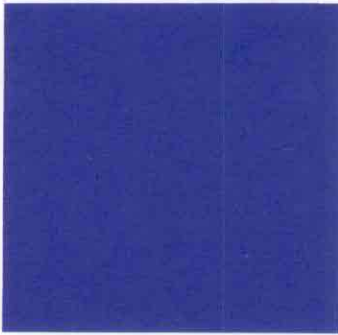


National Park Service Symbols

2-10. COLORS.

a. Signs should use the colors developed by the United States Federal Highway Administration.

b. Since signs will be produced in a number of ways, matching standards for paints and inks as well as for reflective sheeting are shown below. Color standards must be followed to ensure safety.

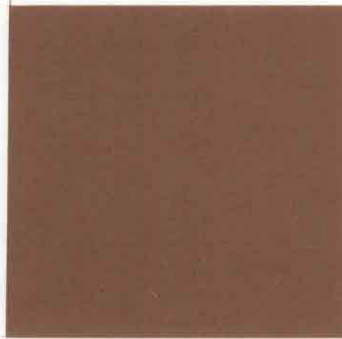


Standard Blue

Reflective Sheeting:
Federal Highway Administration
PR Color #3, Highway Blue

Paint:
Federal Standard 595a
Color #15090 (Gloss)

Ink: PMS 294

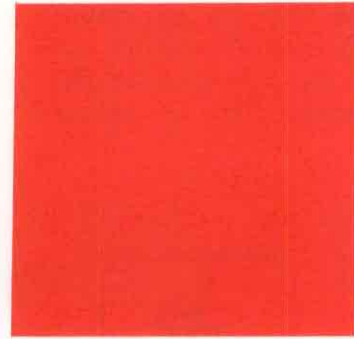


Standard Brown

Reflective Sheeting:
Federal Highway Administration
PR Color #5, Highway Brown

Paint:
ISCC-NBS
Color Designation 56 Strong Brown
National Park Service Brown

Ink: PMS 469



Standard Red

Reflective Sheeting:
Federal Highway Administration
PR Color #2, Highway Red

Paint:
Federal Standard 595a
Color #11105 (Gloss)
Color #21105 (Semigloss)

Ink: PMS 187

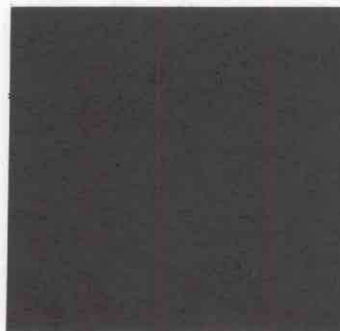


Standard Green

Reflective Sheeting:
Federal Highway Administration
PR Color #4, Highway Green

Paint:
Federal Standard 595a
Color #14109 (Gloss)
Color #24108 (Semigloss)

Ink: PMS 342

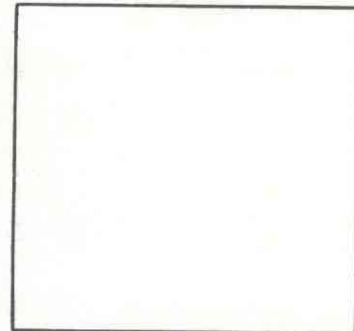


Standard Black

Non-Reflective Sheeting
Black

Paint:
Federal Standard 595a
Color #17038 (Gloss)
Color #27038 (Semigloss)

Ink: PMS Process Black



Standard White

Reflective Sheeting:
Federal Highway Administration
White or Silver White

Paint:
Federal Standard 595a
Color #17875 (Gloss)
Color #27875 (Semigloss)

Ink: PMS White

The Federal Highway Administration Color Standards

CHAPTER 3

EXTERIOR SIGNS

3-1. **CATEGORIES OF SIGNS.** The five categories of exterior signs are: identification, destination, regulatory, motivation, and information. This chapter provides standards for each category.

a. The relative size and appearance of each type of sign is shown on the following pages. Grid specifications are also given for sign layouts.

b. The panels may be either finished with enamel or covered with reflective sheeting, depending on the sign type and sign placement. Generally, signs placed in well lighted areas illuminated by floodlights may be finished with enamel. Those without proper illumination may be covered with reflective sheeting to facilitate night-time visibility. Recommended specifications and sign structures are shown in the section on materials and structures.

c. Graphics may appear on either one or both sides of the sign, depending on the sign type and sign placement. Generally, freestanding identification signs mounted perpendicular to the roadway will be two-sided, while most other signs will be one-sided.

Section I. IDENTIFICATION SIGNS

3-2. **INSTALLATION ENTRANCE IDENTIFICATION SIGNS.**

a. The installation identification sign introduces the community to the visitor. The organization, design, quality, and maintenance of the sign create a first impression that sets the tone for the visitor's response to the community. There are three types of installation identification signs:

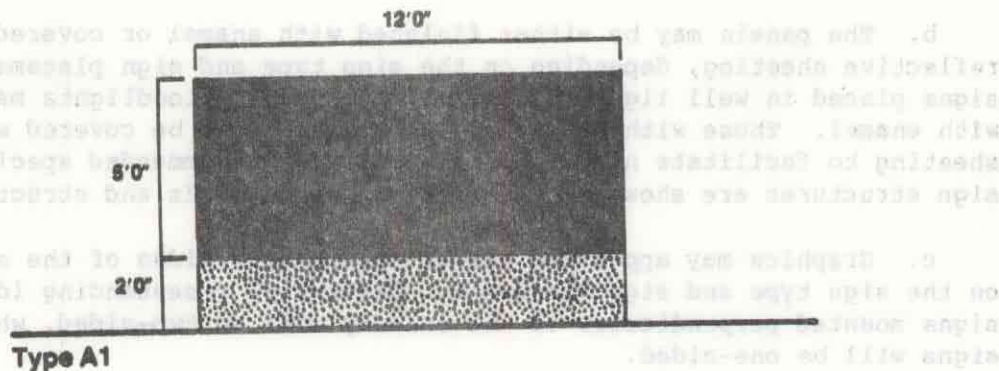
(1) The main entrance sign, type A1, identifies the entrance with the highest volume of traffic in the community. This sign may be mounted on the boundary fence if the pedestal mounting (page 3-3) is not practical. Normally, there will be only one A1 sign. Wall-mounted letters may be used in place of a sign. (See pp. 3-52 to 3-53.)

(2) The secondary entrance sign, type A2, identifies secondary entrances that receive high volumes of traffic. This sign may be mounted on the boundary fence if the pedestal mounting (page 3-3) is not practical. There will normally be only one A2 sign. Wall-mounted letters may be used in place of a sign. (See pp. 3-52 to 3-53.)

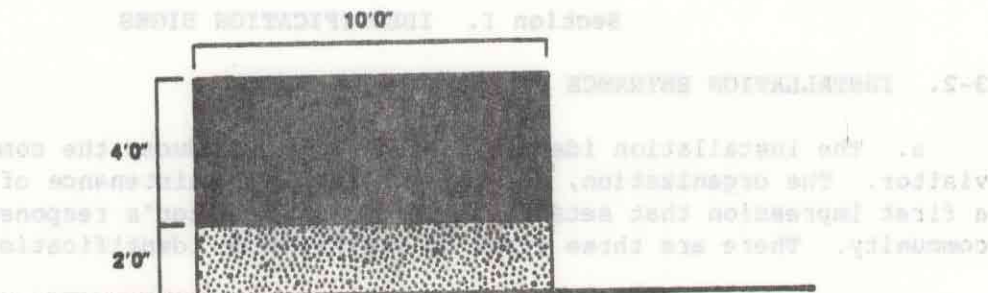
(3) The entry gate sign, type A3, identifies secondary entrances with limited public access. Mount it on a sign structure that will also hold a warning sign (such as type E1, E2, or E3), if required. Do not place any signs other than warning signs together with type A3 signs. The smaller A3 sign identifying only the gate number may be mounted on the boundary fence.

b. Graphics will appear on one side of the sign when--

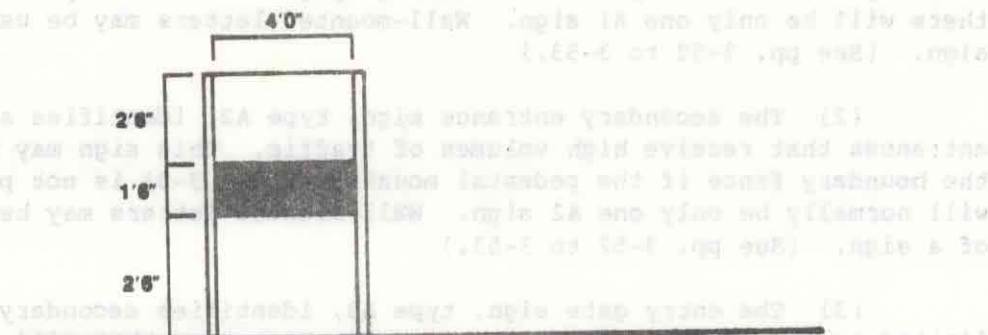
- (1) Viewing will be by incoming traffic only.
- (2) Placement is parallel to the roadway.
- (3) The sign is mounted on a boundary fence.



Type A1



Type A2



Type A3

Installation Identification Signs, Type A.

c. Main entrance identification sign, type A.

(1) To create a professional image, signs at entrances will be consistent in design. The structure supporting the sign will conform to the Korean style shown in the Installation Design Guide when possible.

(2) The face of the sign will show only "UNITED STATES ARMY," the community name, the US Army Plaque in full color, and the gate name or number, if appropriate. Do not use unit names, unit mottos, or names and titles of individuals on entrance signs.

(a) Colors. White letters on a brown background; full-color plaque.

(b) Dimensions. Height: 5 feet 0 inches; width: 12 feet 0 inches.

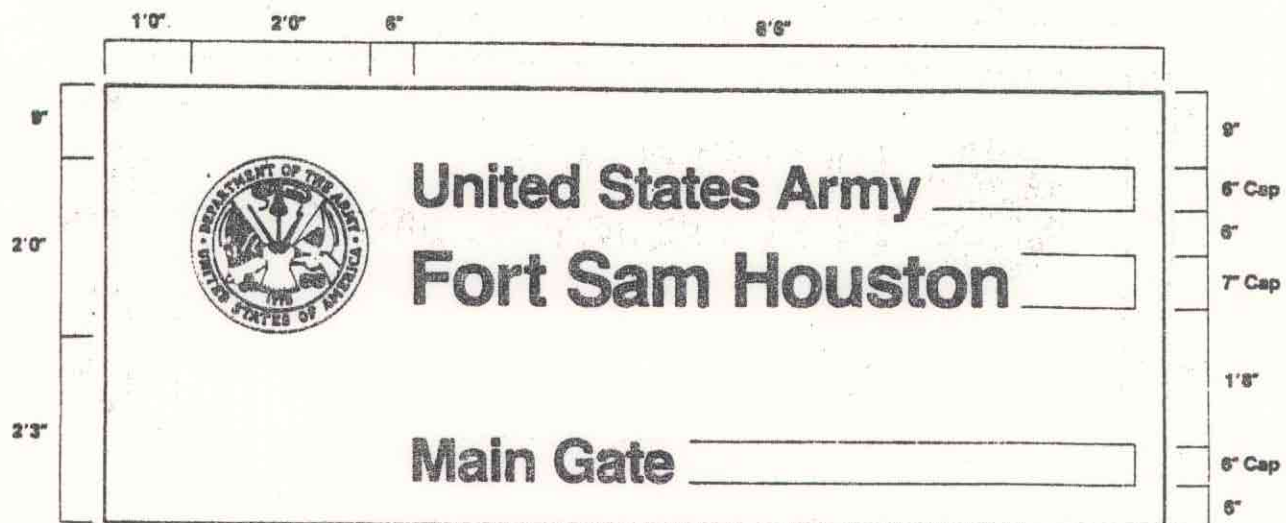
(c) Message. "UNITED STATES ARMY" in uppercase helvetica medium; 6-inch capital letters; centered.

(d) Installation name. Uppercase and lowercase helvetica medium; 7-inch capital letters; centered. Message line, up to 21 tiles or characters.

(e) Gate name or number. Uppercase and lowercase helvetica medium; 6-inch capital letters; centered.

(f) Plaque. Official United States Army. Two-inch diameter; full color (optional).

(3) See sign grid below.



d. Secondary entrance identification sign type A2.

(1) Many communities have one or more secondary entrances in addition to a main gate. Secondary entrance gates with high volumes of traffic will display type A2 signs (similar to the main entrance sign except smaller). The standards applying to the sign face of the main entrance sign also apply to the secondary entrance sign.

(a) Colors. White letters on a brown background; full-color plaque.

(b) Dimensions. Height: 4 feet 0 inches; width: 10 feet 0 inches.

(c) Message. "UNITED STATES ARMY" in uppercase helvetica medium; 4-inch capital letters; centered.

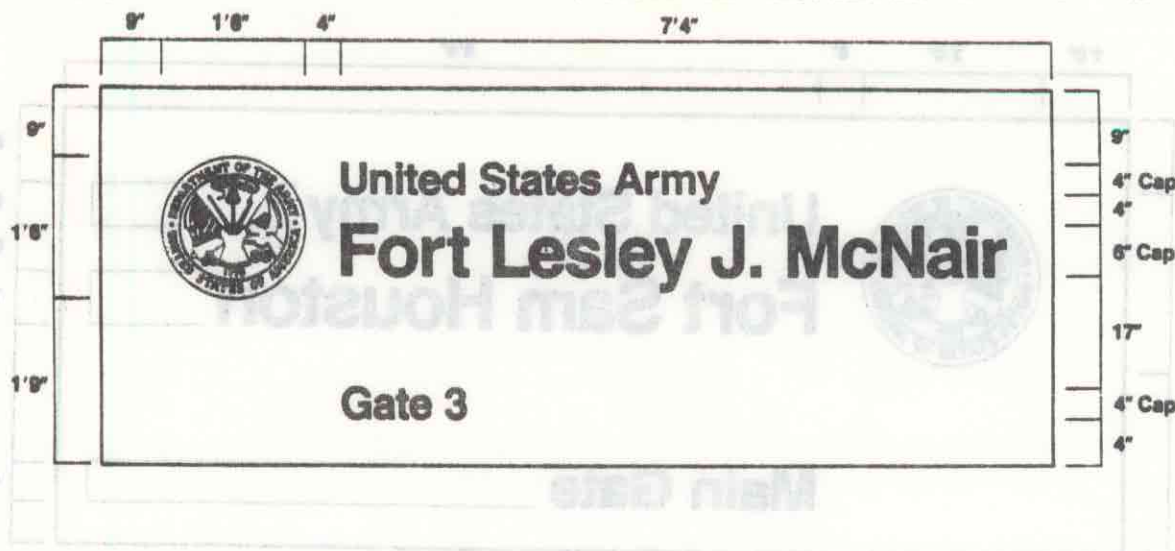
(d) Installation name. Uppercase and lowercase helvetica medium; 6-inch capital letters; centered. Message line, up to 21 tiles or characters.

(e) Command name or gate name. Uppercase and lowercase helvetica medium; 4-inch capital letters; centered.

(f) Command name or gate name. Uppercase and lowercase helvetica medium; 4-inch capital letters; centered.

(g) Plaque. Official United States Army. One foot 6 inches in diameter; full color (optional).

(2) See sign grid below.



e. Entry gate identification sign type A3.

(1) Use type A3 for secondary entrances which are used primarily by personnel employed on the installation. These entrances do not require major identification signs such as types A1 and A2. Identify these entrances with the simple A3 sign panel shown below placed at the entry gate.

(2) Mount the type A3 on a sign structure that also holds the type E1 warning sign shown in section III. The smaller type A3 may be mounted on the boundary fence.

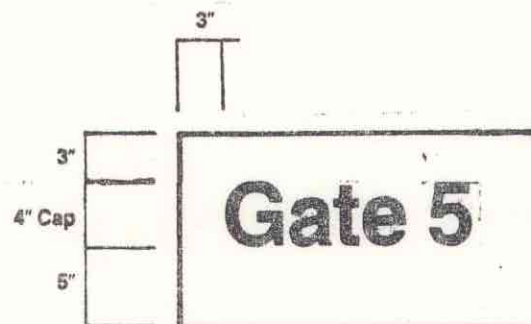
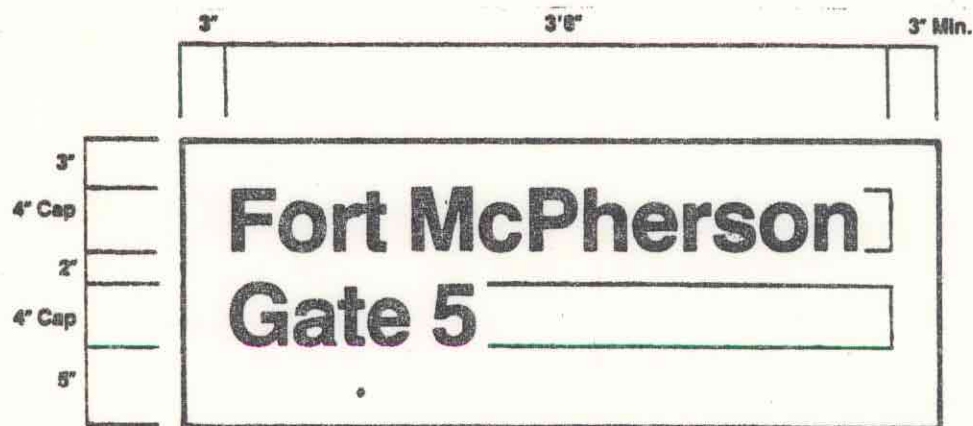
(a) Color. White letters on a standard brown background.

(b) Dimensions. Height: 1 foot 6 inches; width: 4 feet 0 inches. Or, height: 1 foot 0 inches; width: 2 feet 0 inches.

(c) Message. Uppercase and lowercase helvetica medium, 4-inch capital letters; flush left. Up to 15 tiles or characters.

(d) Gate name. Uppercase and lowercase helvetica medium; 4-inch capital letters; flush left.

(3) See sign grids below.



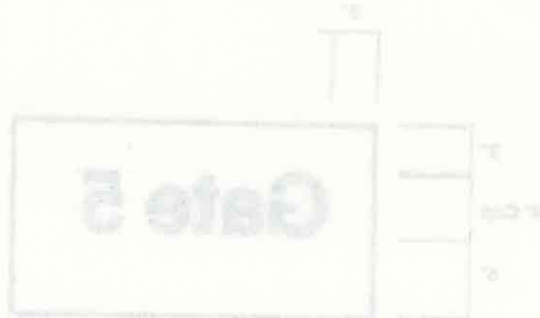
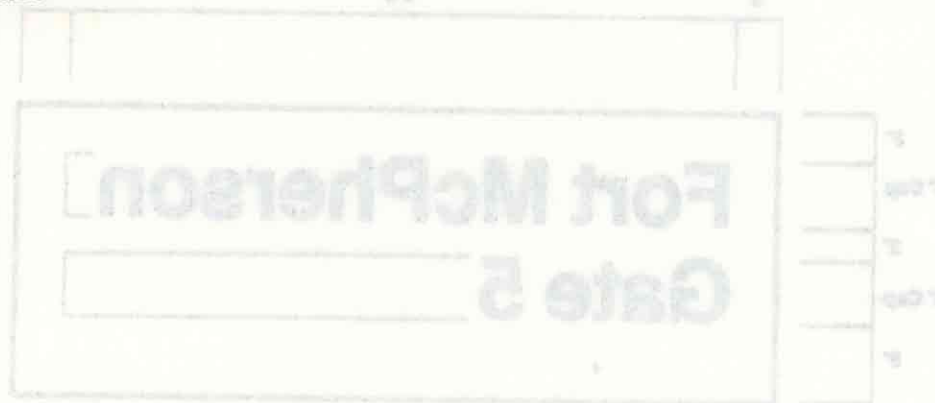
3-3. MILITARY IDENTIFICATION SIGNS.

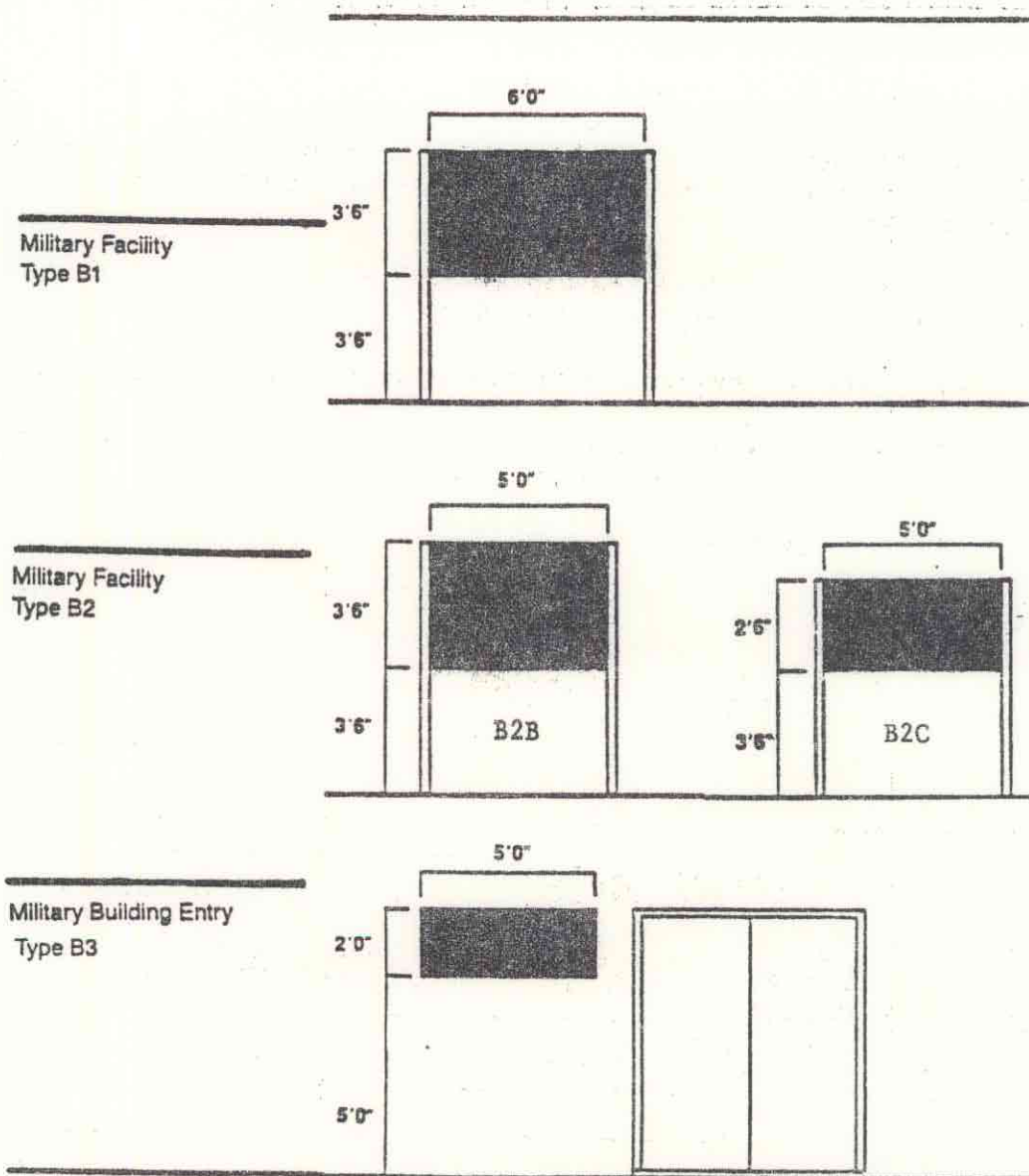
a. The use of different sizes and design elements allows for easy identification of different organizational levels. There are four types that identify different military activities and facilities:

- (1) Type B1 identifies command, division, and brigade headquarters.
- (2) Type B2 identifies battalion and company headquarters.
- (3) Type B3 is the wall-mounted military entrance sign.
- (4) Type B4 is the wall-mounted building number sign.

b. These signs will carry only one unit name. Use secondary information to identify a component of that unit. The company will be the lowest level of identification. At the discretion of the installation commander, title/name of company commander and first sergeant can be installed below the unit sign. Size and format will be determined by the installation commander and will be uniform throughout the installation.

c. Graphics may appear on both sides of types B1 and B2. Place these signs perpendicular to the roadway for viewing by traffic moving in both directions.





Military Identification Signs, Type B

d. Command, division, and brigade headquarters, type Bl.

(1) Use type B1 signs to identify headquarters facilities of command-level, division-level, and brigade-level organizations.

(a) Colors. White letters and numbers on a brown background; full-colored unit emblem.

(b) Dimensions. Height: 3 feet 6 inches; width: 6 feet 0 inches.

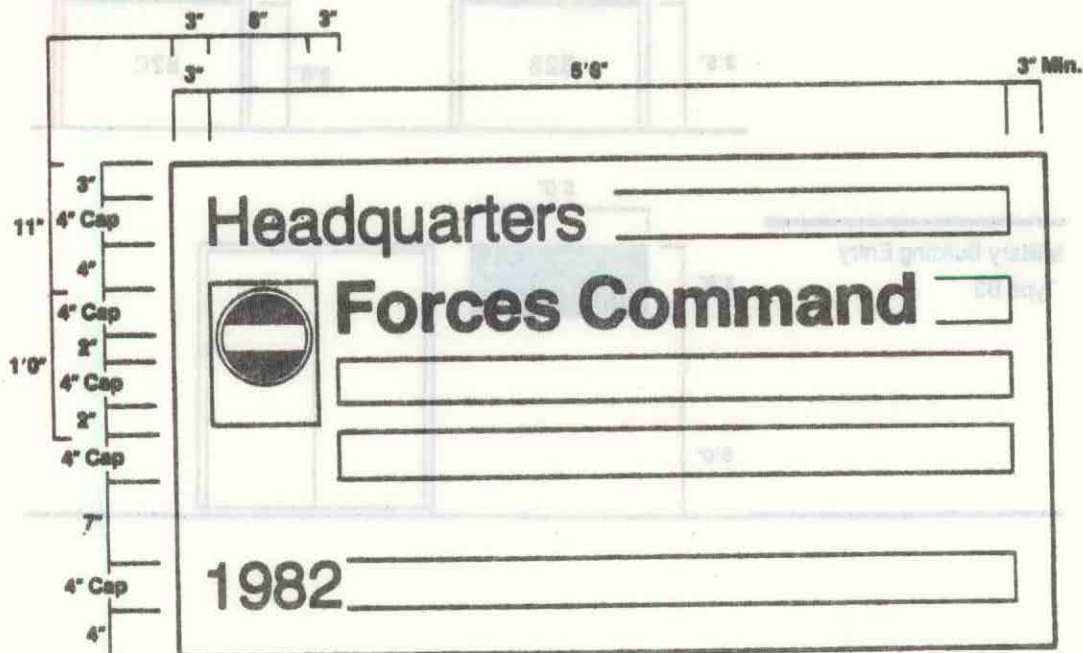
(c) Message. Unit name in uppercase and lowercase helvetica medium; 4-inch capital letters; flush left. Up to 3 lines; maximum line length, 25 tiles or characters per line.

(d) Secondary information. Uppercase and lowercase helvetica regular; 4-inch capital letters; flush left.

(e) Building numbers. Helvetica medium; 4-inch numbers; flush left.

(f) Emblem. Authorized organizational emblem, 12 inches high by 8 inches wide, placed in the upper left corner, full color.

(2) See sign grid below.



e. Battalion headquarters and company unit, type B2.

(1) Use type B2B to identify battalion-level units. Use type B2C to identify company level units. Place the name of the command or division under the unit name. Place the authorized emblem colors of the unit to the left of the unit name.

(2) Use an organizational emblem on type B2 signs.

(a) Colors. White letters and numbers on a standard brown background.

(b) Dimensions.

(1) B2B. Height: 3 feet 6 inches; width: 5 feet 0 inches.

(2) B2C. Height: 2 feet 6 inches; width: 5 feet 0 inches.

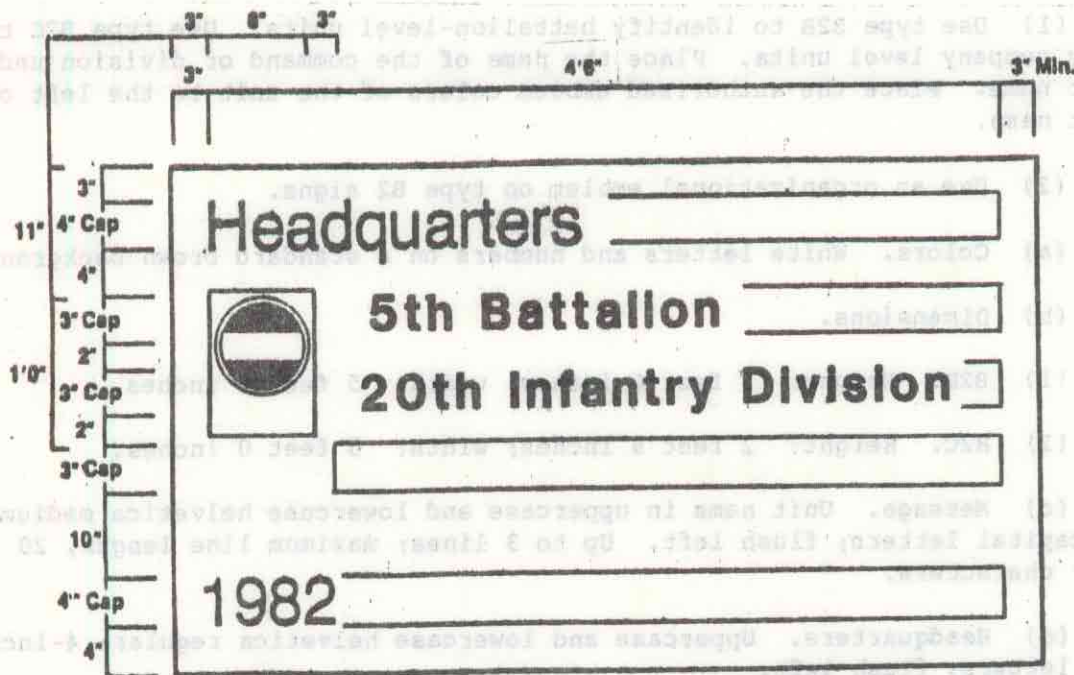
(c) Message. Unit name in uppercase and lowercase helvetica medium; 3-inch capital letters; flush left. Up to 3 lines; maximum line length, 20 tiles or characters.

(d) Headquarters. Uppercase and lowercase helvetica regular; 4-inch capital letters; flush left.

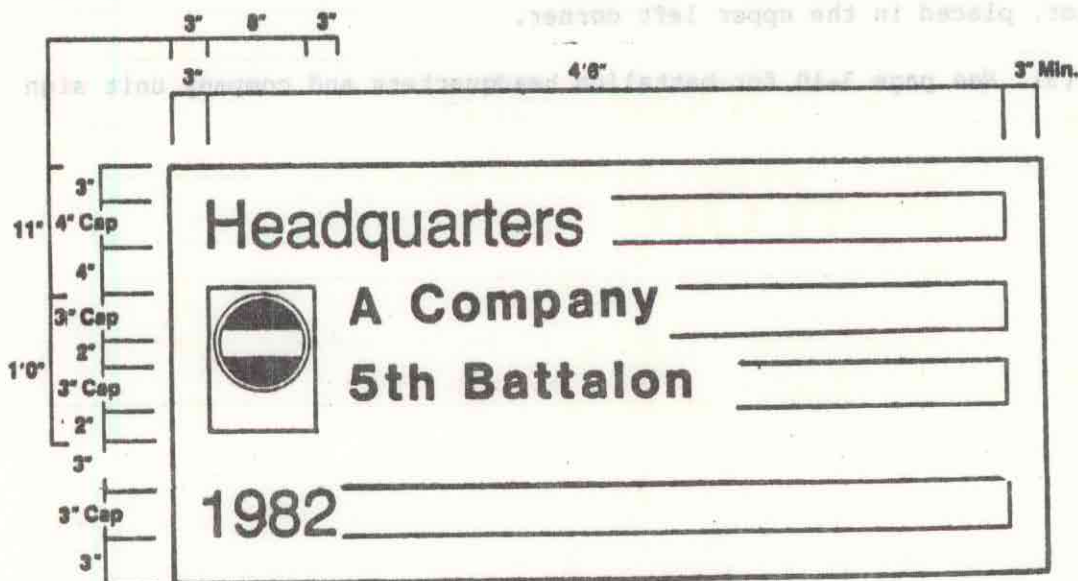
(e) Building number. Helvetica medium; 4-inch numbers; flush left.

(f) Emblem. Authorized organizational emblem, 12 inches by 8 inches, full color, placed in the upper left corner.

(3) See page 3-10 for battalion headquarters and company unit sign grids.



Sign grid, 3'6" H x 5'0" W sign panel



Sign grid, 2'6" H x 5'0" W sign panel

Battalion Headquarters and Company Unit Sign Grids

f. Military building entry, type B3.

(1) Use type B3 on buildings which have more than one primary entrance. Use this sign to identify an organization's specific entrance. This sign is always wall-mounted. Limit this sign to no more than two on any one building.

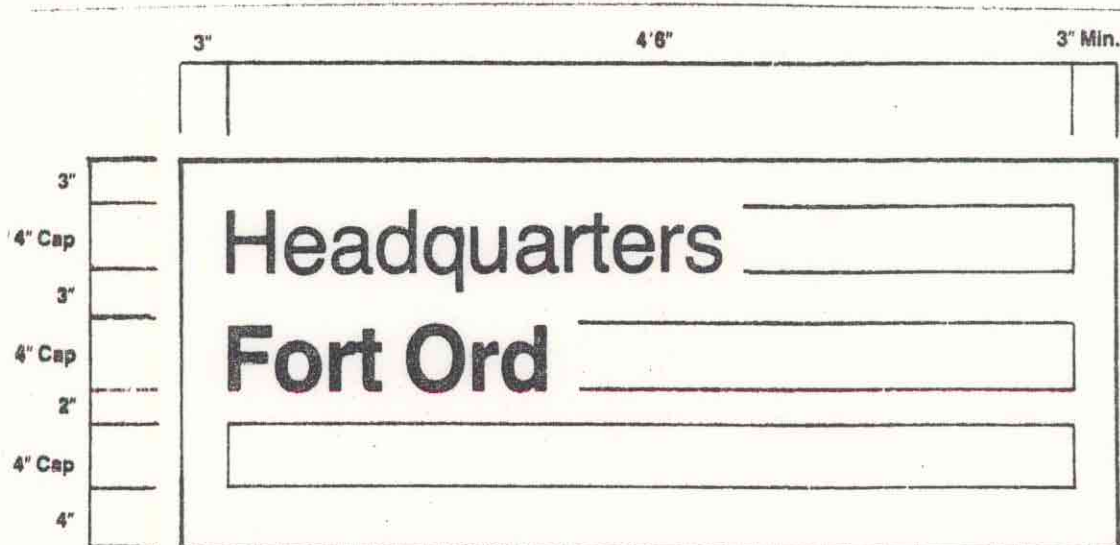
(a) Colors. White letters and numbers on a standard brown background.

(b) Dimensions. Height: 2 feet 0 inches; width: 5 feet 0 inches.

(c) Message. Installation name in uppercase and lowercase helvetica medium; 4-inch capital letters; flush left. Average line length, 19 characters per line.

(d) Headquarters. Uppercase and lowercase helvetica regular; 4-inch capital letters; flush left. Average line length, 22 characters per line.

(2) See sign grid below.



g. Building number, type B4.

(1) Identify each building on the installation with a building number sign placed on the side of the building that parallels the main street. Numbers will appear in accordance with AR 420-70.

(2) The color and architectural style of the building determines the color of the sign. Contrast the color of the sign panel with the color of the building. Use a dark colored sign panel on a light colored building and a light colored sign panel on a dark colored building.

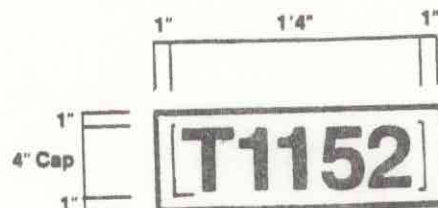
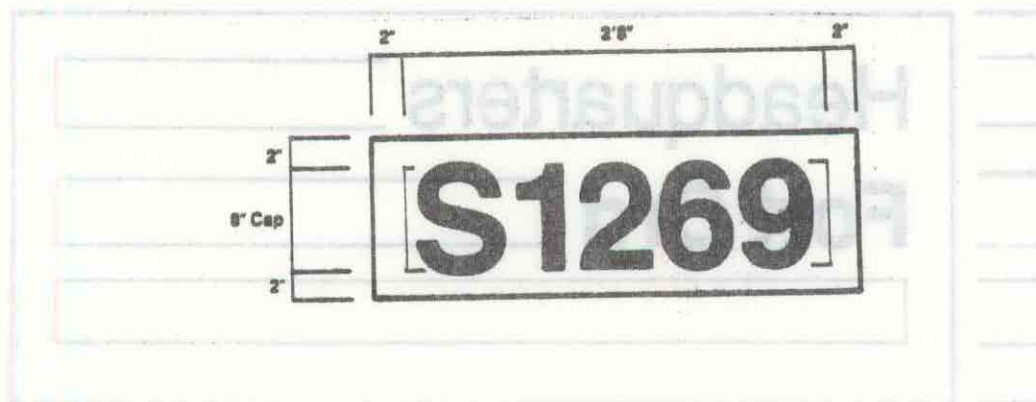
(3) While either of the following color combinations are authorized, each community will select a single set of standards, appropriate to the predominate architectural style of the buildings.

(a) Colors. Standard brown numbers on a white background; white numbers on standard brown background.

(b) Dimensions. Height: 1 foot 0 inch; width: 3 feet 0 inch, or height: 6 inches; width: 1 foot 6 inches.

(c) Building number. Helvetica medium; 4-inch or 8-inch numbers; centered.

h. See sign grids below.



3-4. COMMUNITY IDENTIFICATION SIGNS.

a. General.

(1) Use these signs to identify activities and facilities used for community, recreational, and other purposes. They call attention to and enhance facilities in the community offered for personal enjoyment and enlightenment.

(2) While the general character of these signs is the same as the military identification signs, they do not carry military emblems. They seldom carry building numbers. Use commercial and community-related symbols and logotypes wherever possible to add color and visual interest to the signs.

(3) There are six types of community signs:

(a) The centralized facilities sign, type C1, identifies a large group of community facilities such as those in a community or recreation center.

(b) The community facilities sign, type C2, identifies major facilities such as the commissary, recreation center, physical fitness center or post exchange.

(c) The community facilities sign, type C3, identifies smaller facilities such as the child care center, youth center, bank, credit union, Burger King, or barber shop.

(d) The community building entry sign, type C4, identifies an activity that has a specific entry point other than a building's main entrance.

(e) The recreation facility sign, type C5, identifies recreation facilities such as tennis courts or playing fields.

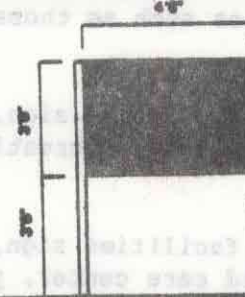
(f) The bus route sign, type C6, identifies all bus stops.

(4) These standards also apply to signs for commercial firms that operate in the community. Do not allow the use of commercial signs which do not meet these standards.

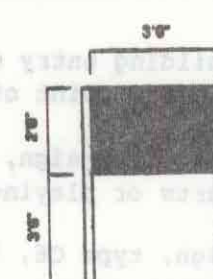
**Centralized Facilities
Type C1**



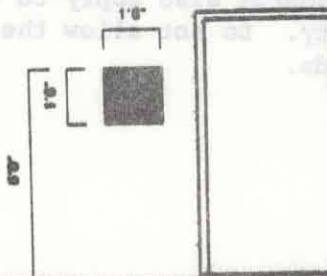
**Community Facility
Type C2**



**Community Facility
Type C3**



**Community Building Entry
Type C4**



Community Identification Signs, Type C

b. Centralized facility, type C1.

(1) When several community or recreational activities are located in a single area, usually with a common parking lot, use the centralized facilities sign, type C1. Another use of this sign is to identify multiple services located in a single building or complex of buildings.

(2) If the community has a local symbol, place the symbol in the upper left corner of the sign. If the community does not have a symbol, follow the sign grid shown below.

(a) Colors. White letters on a standard brown background; symbol, white on standard brown.

(b) Dimensions. Height: 4 feet 0 inches; width: 10 feet 0 inches.

(c) Message. Center name in uppercase and lowercase helvetica medium; 4 inch-capital letters; flush left. Up to 6 lines; maximum line length, 20 tiles or characters per line (abbreviate names exceeding this length).

(d) Facilities. Uppercase and lowercase helvetica regular; 3-inch capital letters; flush left.

(e) Building number. Helvetica regular; 4-inch capital letters; flush left.

(f) Community symbol. Eight inches square, placed in the left corner. Use this symbol at the discretion of the community commander.

(g) Separation lines. White tape 1/8 inch wide.

(3) See page 3-16 for grid.

3'	3'	3'
4" Cap	Founders Plaza	<input type="text"/>
2"		
4" Cap	Main PX	<input type="text"/>
2"		
4" Cap	Commissary	<input type="text"/>
3"		
3"	Bank	<input type="text"/>
3" Cap		
3"	Credit Union	<input type="text"/>
3" Cap		
3"	Bowling Center	<input type="text"/>
3" Cap		
3"	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
3" Cap	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
3"	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
3" Cap	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
5'9"		

1/4" rule

Centralized Community Facilities, Type C1

c. Use of symbols and logotypes.

(1) Use symbols and logotypes wherever possible to identify individual community facilities. This will make identification easier as well as add visual interest. When called for, they will appear in the upper left corner of the sign as shown below.

(2) Place commercial symbols or logotypes within a square as illustrated. They will always be black or dark colored on a white or light-colored background. The light-colored background must have a Munsell value notation of 5.0 to 10.0.

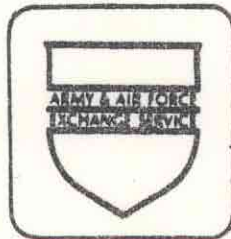
(3) Those activities run by AAFES will show the AAFES symbol. Independent organizations such as credit unions, the post office, or the Red Cross may display their own symbols. Post-run activities such as the youth center, child care center, library and hobby shops may use their community's symbol at the discretion of the community commander.

(4) Use the community symbol, when approved, on a number of signs to strengthen the association between the symbol and the community activities and facilities that it identifies. The symbol will have little meaning if it is used on only one or two signs in the community.

(5) Note that the community symbol appears directly on the sign face. It is the only symbol that is not placed within a square.



AAFES Symbol



Commercial Logotype



Credit Union Symbol



Commercial Symbol



Placement of Symbols and Logotypes in Square

d. Major community facility, type C2.

(1) Use type C2 to identify major community facilities such as the commissary and post exchange. Determine those facilities that can use a type C2 sign based on their scale, importance, and frequency of use.

(2) Place the symbol or logotype in the upper left corner of the sign. If the appropriate facility symbol or logotype is unavailable, and the community does not have a symbol, use the building number.

(a) Colors. White letters on standard brown background; symbol in full color.

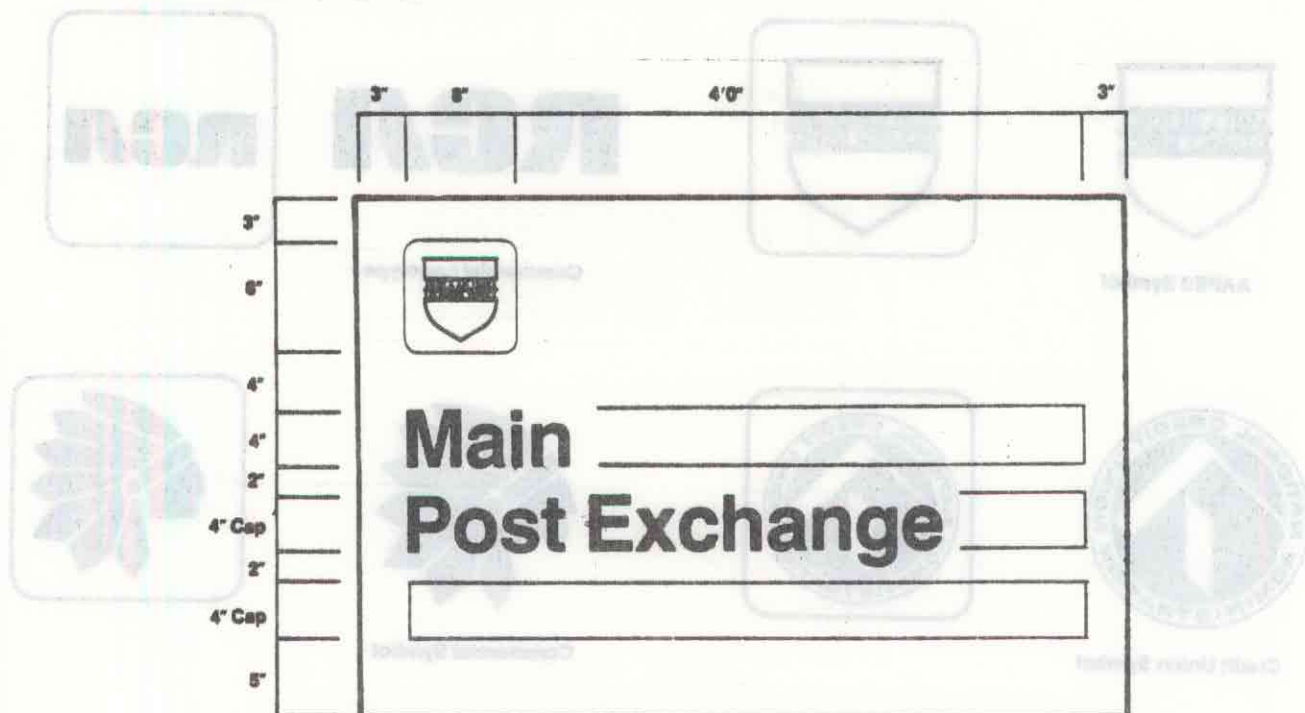
(b) Dimensions. Height: 3 feet 0 inches; width: 4 feet 6 inches.

(c) Message. Facility name in uppercase and lowercase helvetica medium; 4-inch capital letters; flush left. Up to 3 lines; maximum line length, 17 tiles or characters per line.

(d) Secondary information. Uppercase and lowercase helvetica regular; 4-inch capital letters; flush left.

(e) Symbol. Eight inches square, in the upper left corner; full color.

(3) See sign grid below.



e. Community facility, type C3.

(1) Use type C3 to identify small scale community facilities such as the child care center, youth center, Burger King, or the credit union.

(2) Place the symbol or logotype in the upper left corner of the sign, if used.

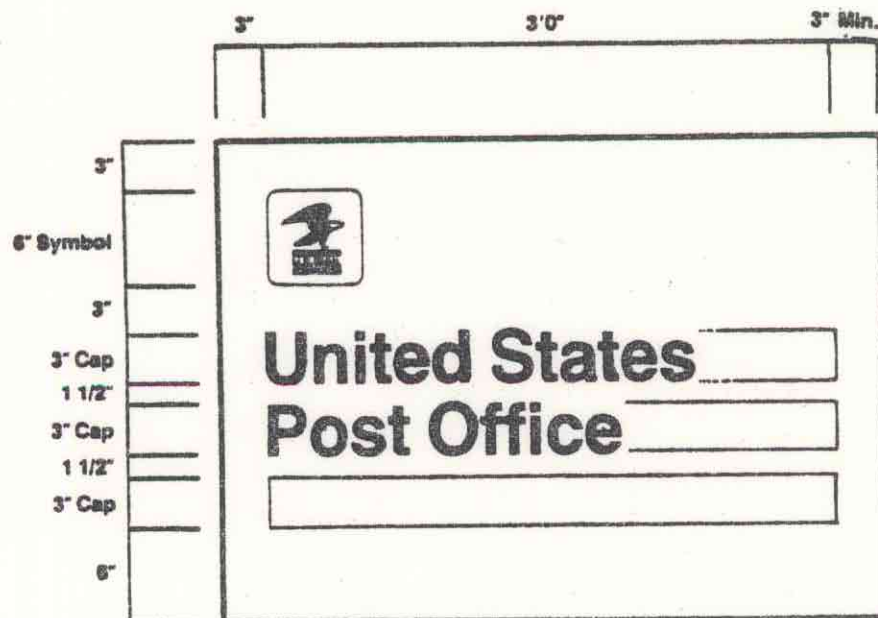
(a) Colors: White letters on a standard brown background; symbol in full color.

(b) Dimensions. Height: 2 feet 6 inches; width: 3 feet 6 inches.

(c) Message. Facility name in uppercase and lowercase helvetica medium; 3-inch capital letters; flush left. Up to three lines; maximum line length, 17 tiles or characters per line.

(d) Symbol. Six inches square, in the upper left corner; full color.

(3) See sign grid below.



f. Community building entry, type C4.

(1) Use type C4 entry sign to identify those activities that may be reached via a special entry point when the building has more than one primary entrance. This sign is always wall mounted. A plaque may be used to identify hours of operation when necessary.

(2) Place the symbol or logotype in the upper left corner of the sign, if used.

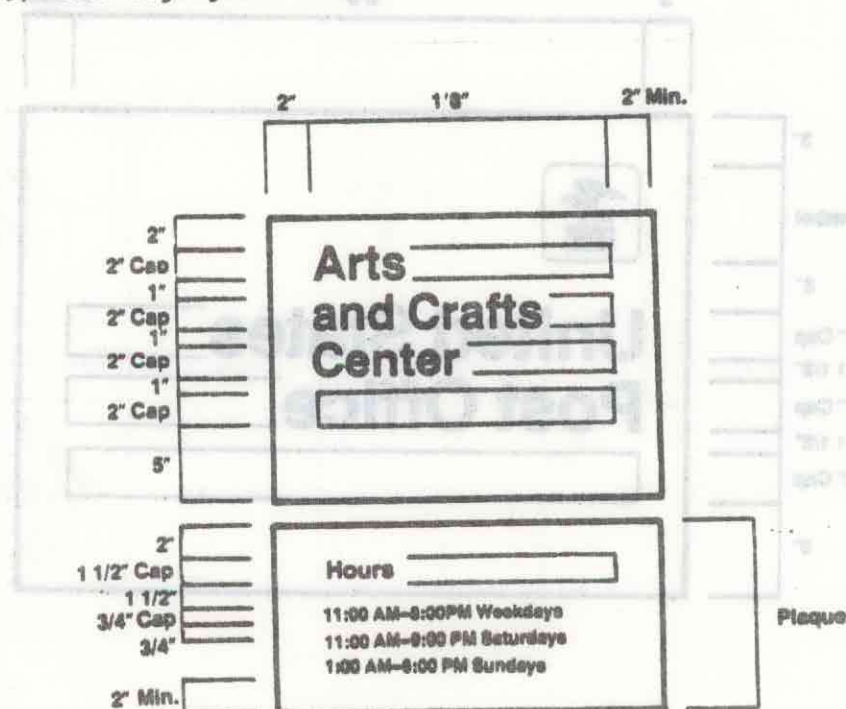
(a) Colors. White letters on a standard brown background; symbol in full color.

(b) Dimensions. Height: 1 foot 6 inches; width: 2 feet 0 inches.

(c) Message. Facility name in uppercase and lowercase helvetica medium; 2-inch capital letters; flush left. Average line length, 14 characters per line. Up to three lines, with a maximum line length of 10 tiles or characters per line. The plaque also uses helvetica medium lettering. (See capital letter heights and spacing below.)

(d) Symbol. Four inches square, in the upper left corner.

(3) See sign grids below.



g. Recreation facility, type C5.

(1) Use this type of sign to identify recreational facilities such as tennis courts and playing fields.

(2) The sports and recreation pictographs shown here are based on designs developed for the 1972 and 1976 Olympic Games. See chapter 2 for sports and recreation symbols.

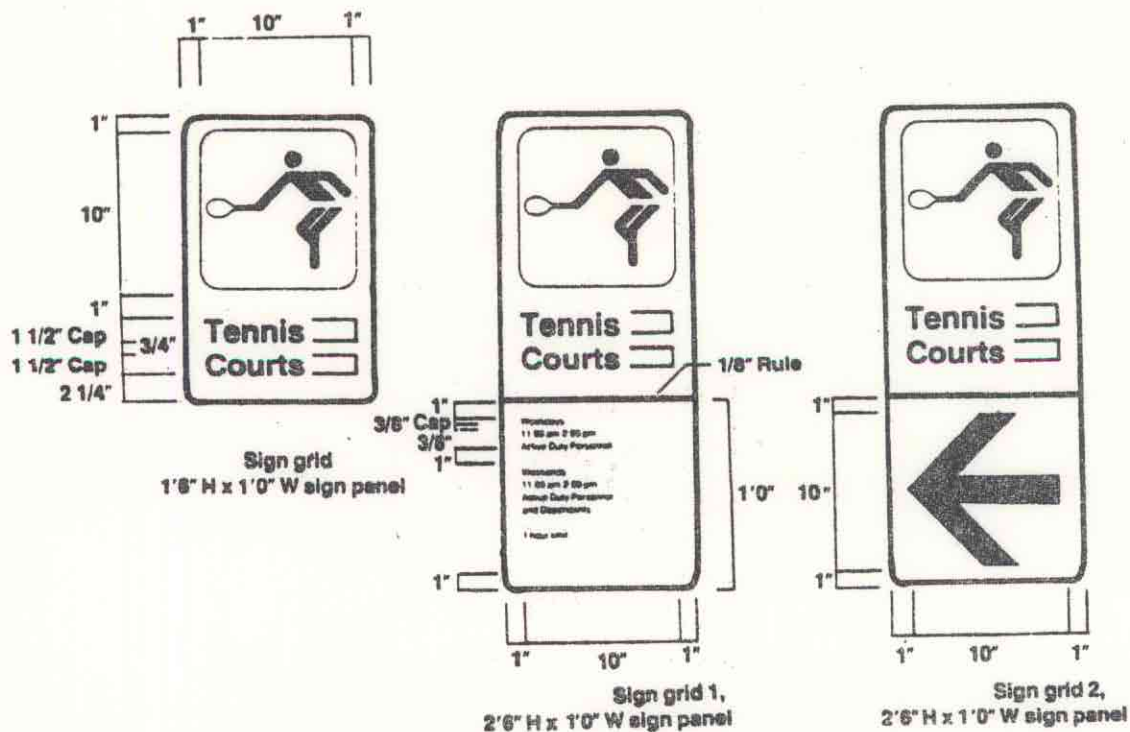
(3) The basic sign panel shows a symbol and facility name; or it may show the symbol alone, if the meaning is clear.

(4) Place an additional sign panel below the basic sign panel to provide further information. Both should be mounted on the same backing sheet during fabrication. The sign backing sheet will have rounded corners.

(a) Colors. White letters on a standard brown background.

(b) Symbol. Black letters on a white background.

(5) See sign grids below.



h. Bus route, type C6.

(1) Use type C6 where there are buses operating on prescribed routes within the community. Clear and consistent identification of bus routes, stops, and schedules (where appropriate) will help facilitate transportation.

(2) Graphics may appear on one or both sides of this sign depending on sign placement.

(3) The basic sign panel consists of the standard bus symbol and the words "Bus Stop."

(4) Place an additional sign panel below the basic sign panel to provide additional information. Mount both signs on the same backing sheet during fabrication. The sign backing sheet will have rounded corners.

(5) Sign panel.

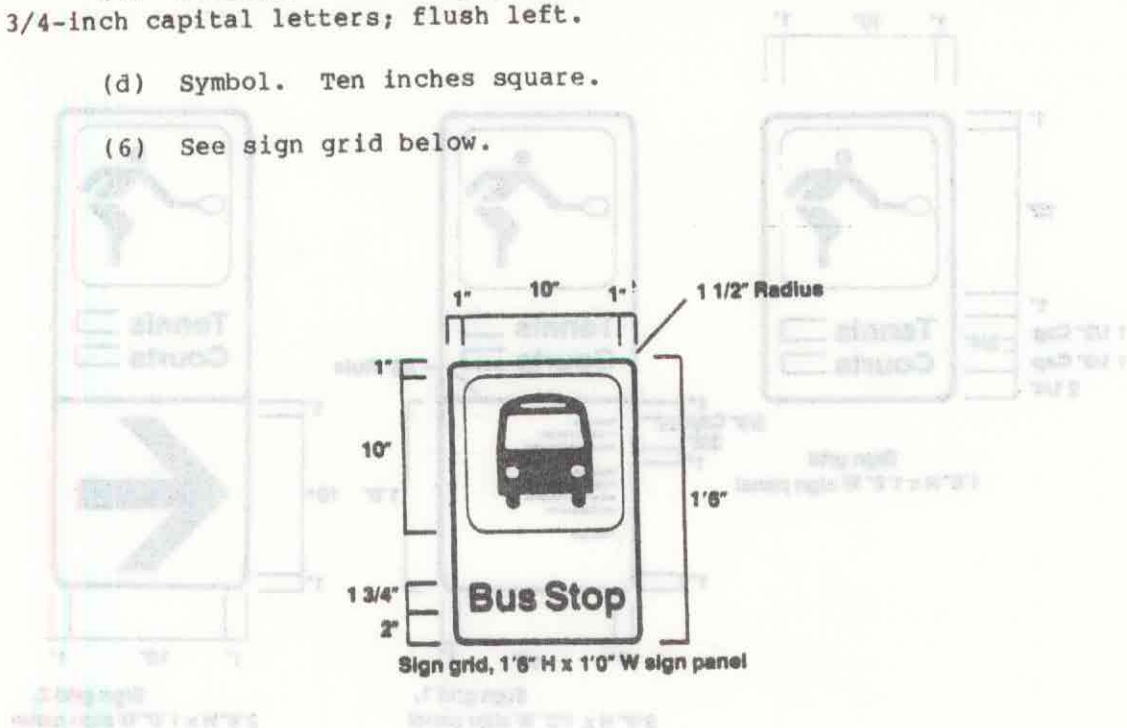
(a) Colors. White letters on a standard brown background; bus symbol, black letters on a white background.

(b) Dimensions. Height: 1 foot 6 inches; width: 1 foot 0 inches.

(c) Message. "Bus Stop", uppercase and lowercase helvetica medium, 1 3/4-inch capital letters; flush left.

(d) Symbol. Ten inches square.

(6) See sign grid below.



3-5. **OFFICE IDENTIFICATION SIGNS.** There are three types of office identification signs: types O1, O2, and O3.

a. **Type O1.** Use type O1 to identify the office of an assistant chief of staff or chief of a special staff (e.g., EUSA/USFK, Assistant Chief of Staff; EUSA/USFK, Chiefs of Special Staffs). Type O1 should be used in case of a new sign in existing sign supports. For a new sign in new sign supports, use type B2 or B3 shown on pages 3-9 through 3-11.

(1) Place the office emblem in the center of the sign.

(a) **Colors.** White letters on a standard brown background; symbol in full color.

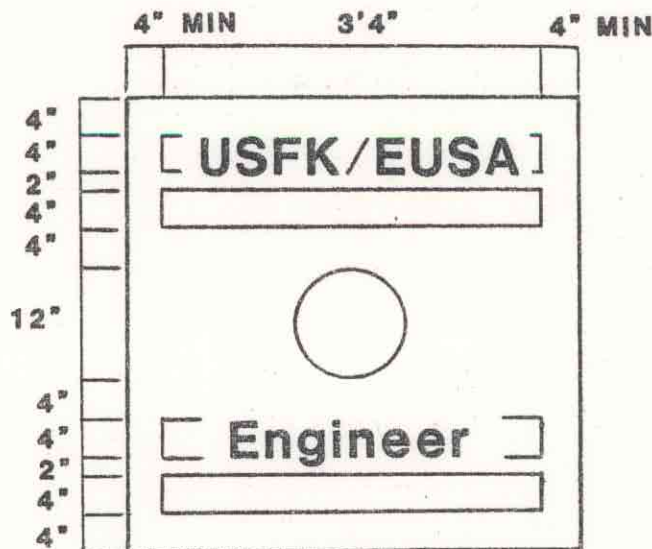
(b) **Dimensions.** Height: 4 feet 0 inches; width: 4 feet 0 inches.

(c) **Message.** "EUSA/USFK" in uppercase and lowercase helvetica medium; 4-inch capital letters; centered.

(d) **Secondary information.** Office name (such as J-1 or Resource Management) in uppercase and lowercase helvetica medium; 4-inch capital letters; centered. Up to 3 lines, with a maximum of 15 tiles or characters per line.

(e) **Emblem.** Authorized organizational emblem; 12 inches high by 8 inches wide; centered. White perimeter ring, 1/4-inch wide. Border ring, 1 inch wide, in secondary branch color.

(2) See sign grid below.



b. Type O2. Use type O2 to identify the headquarters of a major subordinate command. Use type O2 with a new sign in existing sign supports. For a new sign in new sign supports, use type B2 or B3 shown on pages 3-9 through 3-11.

(1) Place the office emblem in the center of the sign.

(a) Colors. White letters on a standard brown background; symbol in full color.

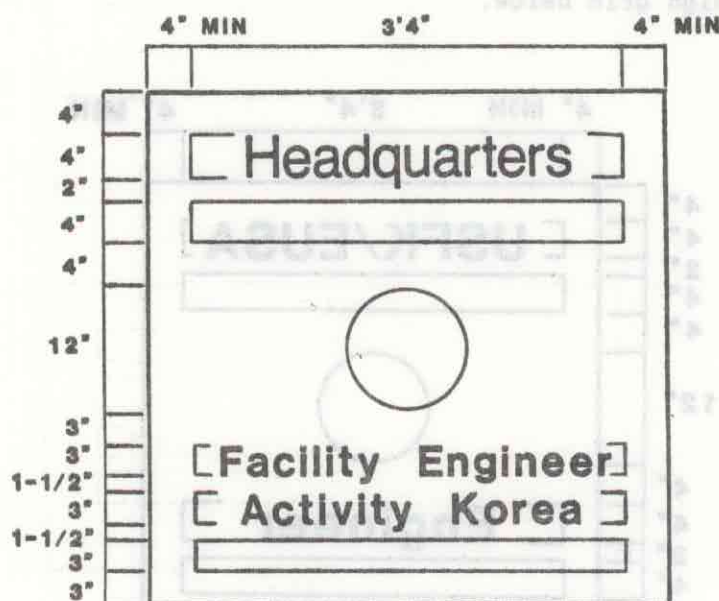
(b) Dimensions. Height: 4 feet 0 inches; width: 4 feet 0 inches.

(c) Message. Command name in uppercase and lowercase helvetica medium; 4-inch capital letters; centered. Up to 3 lines; maximum line length, 19 tiles or characters per line. Secondary information: Up to 2 lines, with a maximum of 15 tiles or characters per line.

(d) Secondary information. Headquarters in uppercase and lowercase helvetica regular; 4-inch capital letters; centered.

(e) Emblem. Authorized organizational emblem; 12 inches high by the width of the emblem; centered. White perimeter ring, 1/4 inch wide. Border ring, 1 inch in secondary branch color.

(2) See sign grid below.



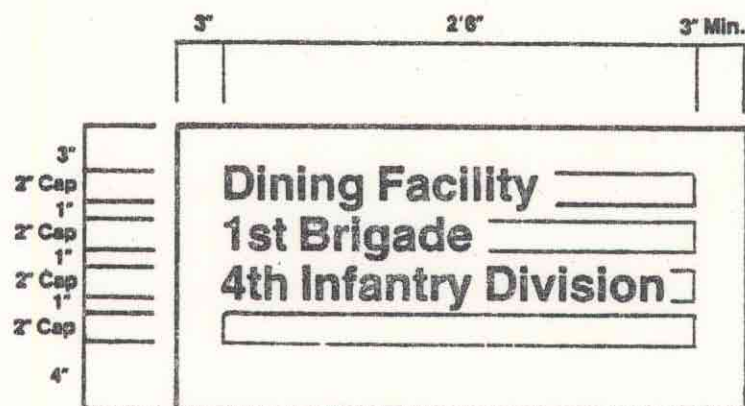
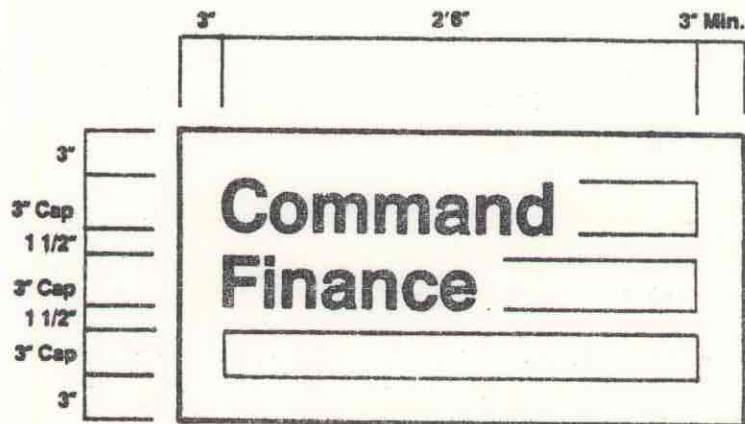
c. Type O3. Use the wall-mounted identification sign type O3 to identify units or activities within buildings.

(1) Colors. White letters on a standard brown background; symbol in full color.

(2) Dimensions. Height: 1 foot 6 inches; width: 3 feet 0 inches. Sign height may be expanded to 2 feet, as required.

(3) Message. Unit name in uppercase and lowercase helvetica medium; 2- or 3-inch capital letters; flush left. Up to 3 lines. For 2-inch capital letters, a maximum of 21 tiles or characters per line. For 3-inch capital letters, a maximum of 14 tiles or characters per line.

(4) See sign grids below for 2- and 3-inch capital letters.



Section II. DESTINATION SIGNS

3-6. GENERAL.

a. There are too many potential destinations in any community to list on destination signs, yet effective destination signs can make communities easier to navigate, reducing confusion and frustration. Along with proper street identification signs and community maps, they form the pathway to orientation to the community.

b. Develop the content and location of all destination signs in the community sign master plan. This will create a logical system to direct movement from entry points to destinations. To simplify the task, priorities must be established for destinations.

c. Give the highest priority to those destinations most often sought by people who are new to the community. People who are familiar with the community will not need the same assistance that a first-time or infrequent visitor will require.

d. Consequently, destination signs will lead to activities likely to have a great deal of first-time traffic. This would include the commissary, post exchange, hospital, inprocessing points, billeting, and major military activities.

e. Maps must indicate the same names that are used on destination signs. (The military police should be instructed to give directions that are consistent with sign and map terminology.)

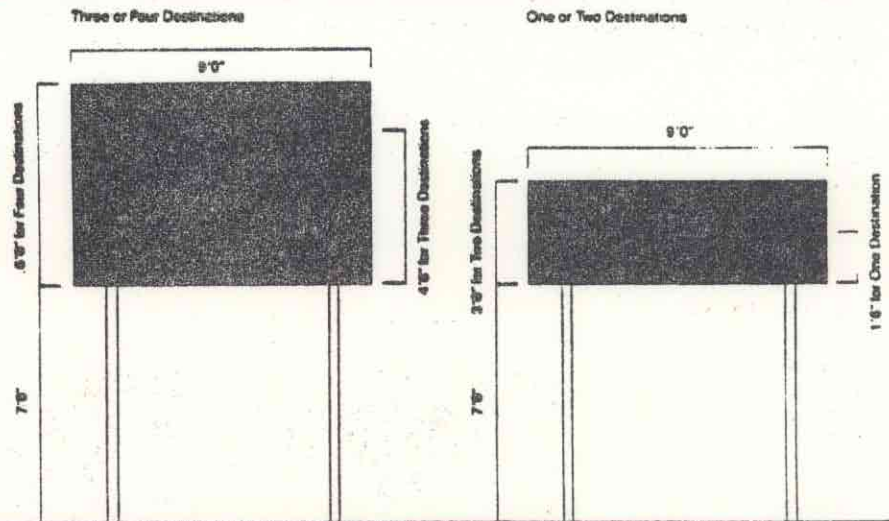
f. Do not show more than four destinations on one destination sign. If there is a need to show more than four destinations, use a second sign. Do not use more than two destination signs in such a situation.

g. All graphics (messages, arrows, rules, and borders) will be made of white reflective materials to facilitate night-time visibility. The sign background color may be painted, but brown reflective sheeting is desirable.

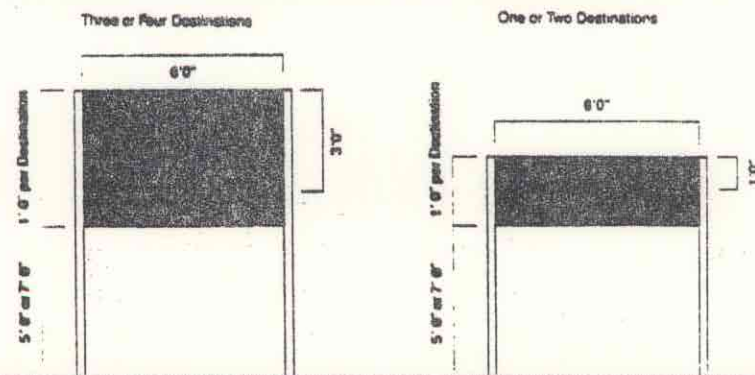
h. There are two types of destination signs:

- (1) Use type D1 on roadways with speed limits in excess of 25 mph.
- (2) Use type D2 on roadways with speed limits of 25 mph or less.

Diagrammatic Sign
Type D1



Directional Sign
Type D2



Destination Sign Types

i. Destination sign tile system application.

(1) The type of letter tile system used on identification signs is also used on destination signs. Tiles are aligned and placed next to each other on the grid to create the message. Use the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices arrow to indicate direction.

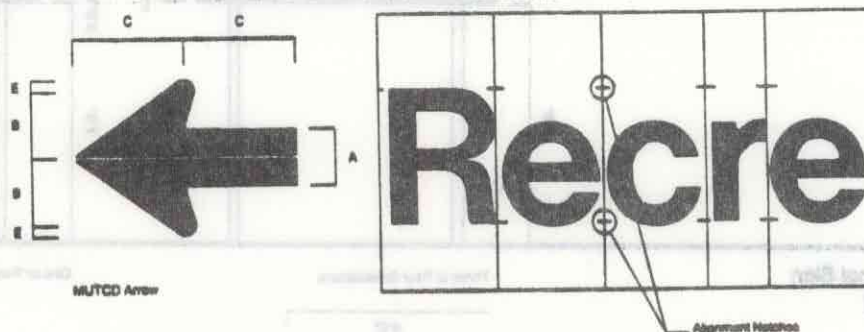
(2) As the grid drawings for each type of destination sign indicate, place messages flush left or right to the arrow. Arrows pointing left or up will have flush left messages; arrows pointing to the right will have flush right messages. Center the arrow in the space between the message and the edge of the sign.

(3) The letters are always helvetica medium. The message area will accommodate a maximum of 17 tiles or characters. Spell out names in full whenever possible.

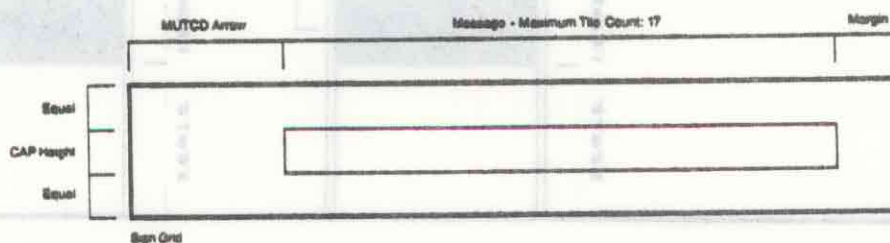
Arrow and Letter Tiles

MUTCD Arrow Proportions

Sign	A	B	C	D	E
Type D1	8 1/4	3	5 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/2
Type D2	1 1/2	2	3 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2



Sign Assembly Sequence



j. Destination sign type D1.

(1) Use type D1 on roadways with a posted speed limit greater than 25 miles per hour. Roadways with higher posted speed limits require larger letter and sign sizes.

(2) Do not use more than four messages on a sign. The sign panel is normally 9 feet wide. If the messages are short, reduce the width of the sign by increments of 6 inches, as appropriate.

(3) Place a white border on the sign panel and rules between the destinations to increase night-time visibility.

(4) Graphics will appear on only one side of the sign. Place the sign in advance of an intersection so that viewing will be by traffic moving in one direction only.

(a) Colors. White letters, arrows, rules, and borders (reflectivity mandatory) on a standard brown background (reflectivity desirable).

(b) Dimensions. From a minimum height of 1 foot 6 inches and width of 9 feet 0 inches to a maximum height of 6 feet 0 inches and width of 9 feet 0 inches.

(c) Message. Uppercase and lowercase helvetica medium; 6-inch capital letters; flush left or right to the arrow. Up to 4 lines; maximum line length, 17 tiles or characters per line.

(d) Arrow. Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices standard, 7 by 10 1/2 inches, placed left or right of the arrow, as appropriate.

(e) Separation lines. White tape, 1/4 inch wide.

(f) Border. White tape, 1 inch wide.

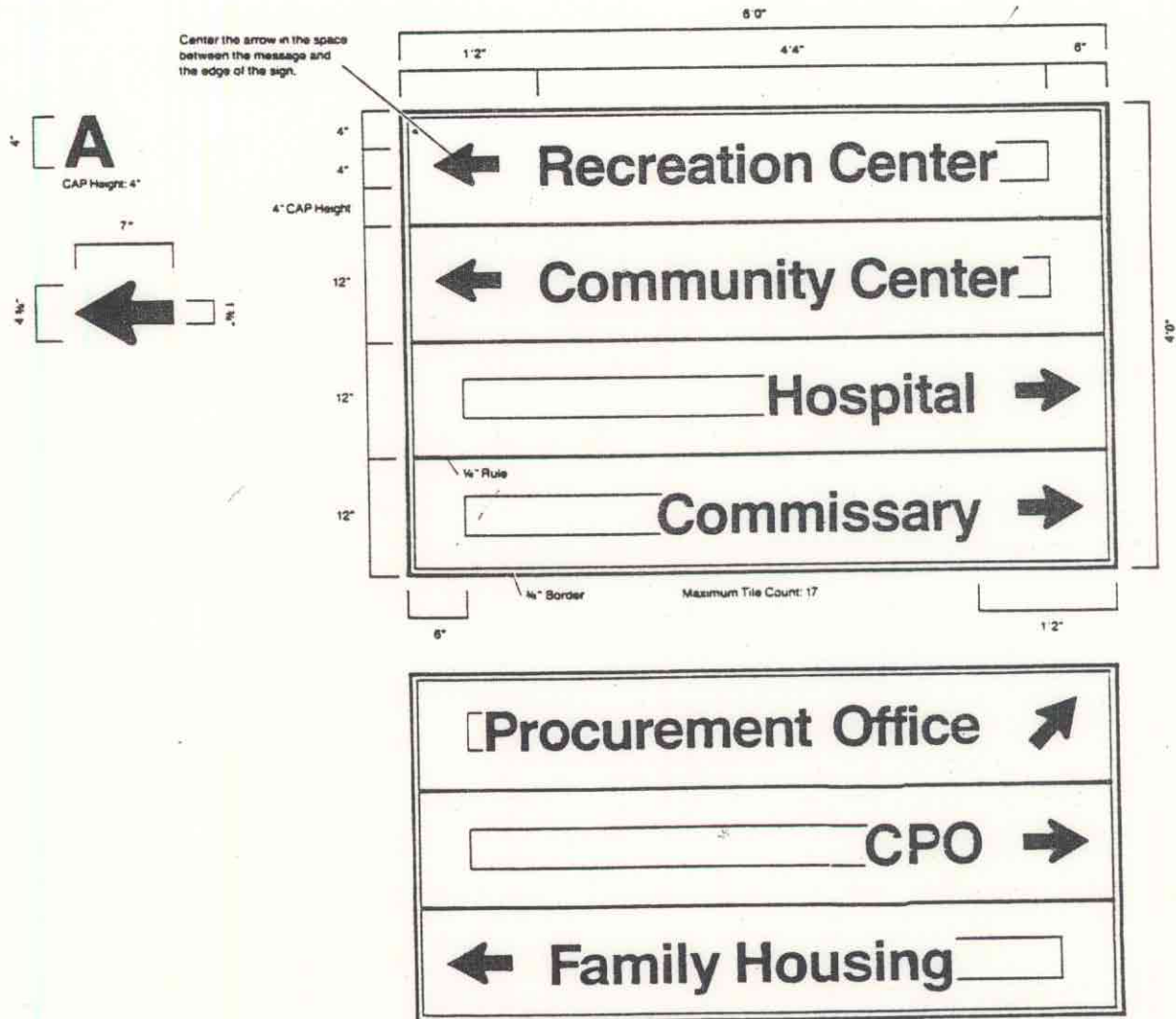
(5) See pages 3-30 and 3-31 for sign grids.

1. Destination sign type D2.

- (1) Use type D2 on roadways with a posted speed limit of 25 mph.
- (2) Use a separate slat for each destination so that messages can be changed without remaking the entire sign face.
- (3) If the sign shows four destinations which are not likely to change, make the sign as a single panel. Separate each destination with a white rule.
- (4) Do not use more than four destinations on a sign.
- (5) Maintain a clear height of 7 feet to the bottom of the type D2 sign panel when the sign is placed where parking and/or pedestrian movement is likely to occur or where there are other obstructions to view. Maintain a clear height of 5 feet if no such situation exists.
- (6) Place a white border on the sign panel and use level 2 reflective sheeting to increase night-time visibility.
- (7) Graphics will appear on only one side of the sign. Place the sign in advance of an intersection so that viewing will be by traffic moving in one direction only.

m. Destination sign type D2 sign grid.

- (1) Colors. White letters, arrows, rules, and borders on a standard brown background (reflectivity desirable).
- (2) Dimensions for each slate. Height: 1 foot 0 inches; width: 6 feet 0 inches.
- (3) Message. Uppercase and lowercase helvetica medium; 4-inch capital letters; flush left or right to the arrow. Message area of each slat: up to 17 tiles or characters.
- (4) Arrow. Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices, standard 45. Dimensions: 4 1/2 by 7 inches, placed left or right, as appropriate.
- (5) Separation lines. White tape, 1/4 inch wide.
- (6) Border. White tape, 3/4 inch wide.



Destination Sign Type D2 Sign Grid

Section III. REGULATORY SIGNS

3-7. GENERAL. A systematic approach to regulatory signs in the community is very important. The sign master plan helps to eliminate a cluttered appearance because of too many regulatory signs. Take care to avoid having more regulatory signs in the community than are necessary for safety and security.

a. There are four categories of regulatory signs:

(1) Highway standard signs. The international road signs used by the Korean Government will be used to control vehicular traffic in all communities. The standards for size and placement are in the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices published by the Federal Highway Administration.

(2) Warning signs. Use warning signs to maintain security at the perimeter and at specific areas in the community.

(3) Safety signs. Use safety signs to identify specific dangers and to warn personnel of physical hazards and unsafe practices.

(4) Reflectivity level 2 signs. Use reflectivity level 2 (high intensity) reflective sheeting for all regulatory signs. Use it in other areas where the degree of hazard or potential hazard is greater than normal.

b. Traffic control standards.

(1) Deviations from commonly accepted traffic control standards may create serious safety hazards. Signs that drivers are familiar with on roads outside the military community will be continued within the military community.

(2) Use the Korean traffic control signs within the community. Use both English and Korean when a message is required. The warning, prohibitory, and indication signs to be used are shown on pages 3-35 through 3-37.





























(3) The standards for size and placement of traffic control signs are described in the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices.

(4) Mount traffic control signs so that the bottom of the sign is 5 feet from the ground level in outlying areas of the community. In built-up areas of the community where there is parking or pedestrian traffic, mount these signs 7 feet above the pavement or top of curb.

























(5) The maximum lateral clearance distance that a traffic control sign can be placed from any road edge is 16 feet. The minimum lateral clearances for traffic control signs varies with the area of the community and the road edge type. In outlying areas, the minimum distance from the edge of a curb or paved shoulder is 6 feet. If there is no curb or paved shoulder, the minimum distance is 12 feet. For built-up areas of the community, the minimum distance from the edge of a curb or paved shoulder is 2 feet. If there is no curb or paved shoulder, the minimum distance is 6 feet.

Cross Intersection +자형교차로 	T-Intersection T자형교차로 	Y-Intersection Y자형교차로 	Side Road T자형교차로 	Side Road T자형교차로 	Priority Road 우선도로 	Danger 위험 
Road Width Reduced 노폭감소 	Road Width Reduced-Right 우차선감소 	Road Width Reduced-Left 좌차선감소 	Low-flying Aircraft 비행기 	Crosswind 횡풍 	Tunnel Ahead 터널 	Falling Rocks 낙석도로 
Right Merge 우합류도로 	Left Merge 좌합류도로 	Traffic Circle 회전형교차로 	Railroad Crossing 철도건널목 	Right Curve 우로굽은도로 	Left Curve 좌로굽은도로 	Right Double Curve 우로이중굽은도로 
Left Double Curve 좌로이중굽은도로 	Two-way Traffic 2방향통행 	Upgrade 오르막경사 	Downgrade 내리막경사 	Children Protection 아동보호 	Bicyclists Ahead 자전거 	Road Under Construction 도로공사중 
Keep Right 우측방통행 	May Travel Either Lane 양측방통행 	Divided Road Begins 분리도로시작 	Divided Road Ends 분리도로끝 	Traffic Signal Ahead 신호기 	Slippery Road 미끄러운도로 	Wharf/River Bank 감변도로 

Korean Traffic Control Warning Signs

Use of Horn Prohibited 경음기사용금지 	Slow Down 서행 천천히 SLOW 	Stop 일시정지 정지 STOP 	Yield 양보 양보 YIELD 	Pedestrian Crossing Prohibited 보행자횡단금지 	No Entry for Vehicle Carrying Dangerous Material 위험물적재차량 통행금지 	Road Closed 통행금지 
No Entry for Passenger Cars 승용자동차통행금지 	No Entry for Cargo Vehicles 화물자동차통행금지 	No Entry for Buses 승합자동차통행금지 	No Entry for Motorcycles 2륜자동차통행금지 	No Entry for Passenger Cars/Motorcycles 승용자동차, 2륜 자동차통행금지 	No Entry for Animal Drawn Vehicles 우마차통행금지 	No Entry for Hand Carts 손수레통행금지 
No Entry for Bicycles 자전거통행금지 	Do Not Enter 진입금지 	No Right Turn 우회전금지 	No Left Turn 좌회전금지 	No U-Turn 횡단회전금지 	Do Not Pass 앞지르기금지 	No Parking or Stopping 주정차금지 
No Parking 주차금지 	Weight Limit 중량제한 5.5 t 	Height Limit 높이제한 3.5m 	Width Limit 폭제한 2.2m 	Distance Limit 차간거리제한 50m 	Maximum Speed Limit 최고속도제한 50 	Minimum Speed Limit 최저속도제한 30 

Korean Traffic Control Prohibitory Signs

Straight or Left Turn 직행및좌회전 	Right or Left Turn 좌우회전 	U-Turn 횡단회전 	May Travel Either Direction 양측방통행 	Keep Right 우측면통행 	Keep Left 좌측면통행 	Sound Horn 경음기사용 
Road Reserved for Motor Vehicles 자동차전용도로 	Road Reserved for Bicycles 자전거전용도로 	Traffic Circle 회전교차로 	Direction of Travel 직행 	Right Turn 우회전 	Left Turn 좌회전 	Straight or Right Turn 직행및우회전 
Use Snow Tires or Chains 스노우타이어 또는체인사용 	Safety Zone 안전지대 	Parking Permitted 주차허용 주차 PARKING 	Road Reserved for Pedestrians 보행자전용도로 	Pedestrian Crossing 횡단보도 	Children Protection 아동보호 	Bicycle Crossing 자전거횡단도 
One-way Traffic 일방통행  일방통행	One-way Traffic 일방통행  일방통행	One-way Traffic 일방통행  일방통행				

Korean Traffic Control Indication Signs

c. Installation warning signs.

(1) Use community warning signs to define areas of restricted access.

(2) Refer to AR 190-13 and DA Pam 27-21 for legal requirements for US Army community warning, controlled area, and restricted area signs.

(3) Use the sign panels for the US Army community warning, controlled area, and restricted area signs at all personnel and vehicle entry points.

(a) Use type E1 for a search and authorized personnel warning sign. Other warning messages which require this size sign may also use type E1.

(b) Use type E2 for a restricted area warning sign. Other warning messages which require this size sign may also use type E2.

(c) Warning panels identify general hazards, regulations, and security information.

(4) Additional notices, such as solicitation warning or photography prohibition, may be required at installation entry points. Reduce the clutter of these signs by placing them only where an activity is prohibited.

(5) It is mandatory that both the message and the background panel for all installation warning signs meet reflectivity level 2.

d. Installation warning sign, type E1.

(1) Colors. "WARNING" in standard red letters on a white background; heading, text and citation in black letters on a white background.

(2) Dimensions. Height: 2 feet 6 inches; width: 4 feet 0 inches.

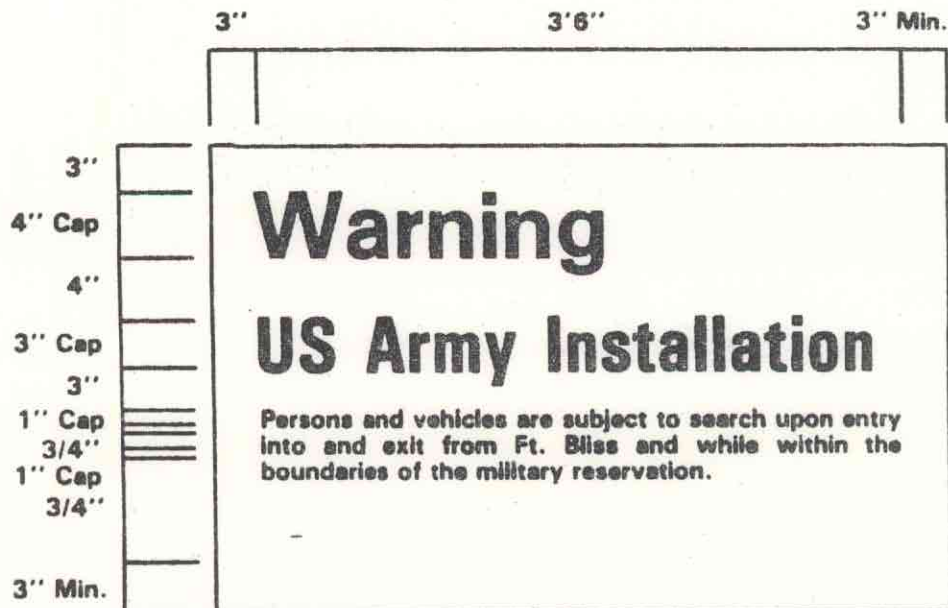
(3) Message. "WARNING" in uppercase and lowercase helvetica medium; 4- or 6-inch capital letters; flush left.

(4) Heading. Uppercase and lowercase helvetica medium; 3-inch capital letters; flush left. Heading line: 19 characters maximum.

(5) Text. Uppercase and lowercase helvetica medium; 1-inch capital letters; flush left. Text area: Up to 8 lines with a maximum of 66 characters per line.

(6) The message will be in English and Korean.

(7) See sign grid page 3-39.



Installation Warning Sign Type E1 Sign Grid

e. Installation warning sign type E1 sign panels.

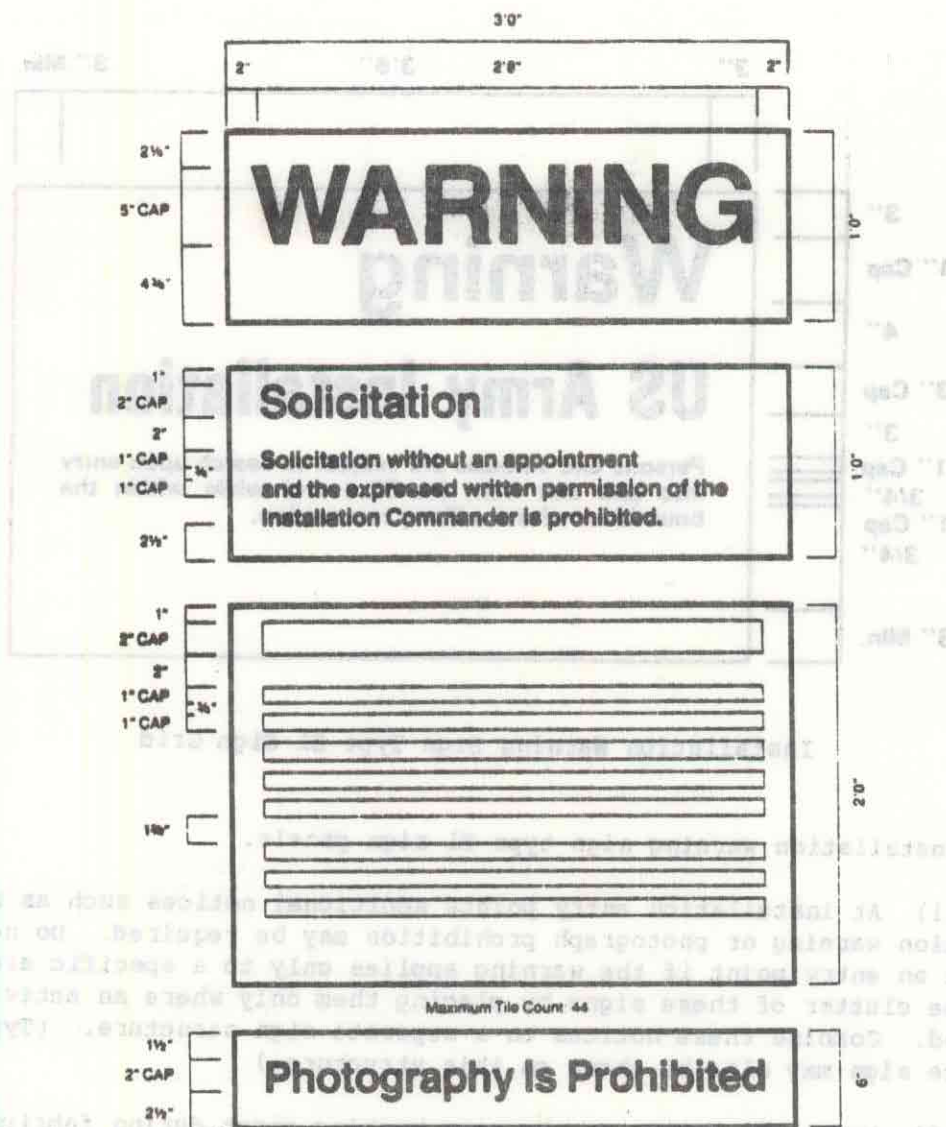
(1) At installation entry points additional notices such as a solicitation warning or photograph prohibition may be required. Do not place a sign at an entry point if the warning applies only to a specific area. Reduce the clutter of these signs by placing them only where an activity is prohibited. Combine these notices on a separate sign structure. (Type A3 entry gate sign may also be shown on this structure.)

(2) Mount the panels on the same backing sheet during fabrication. When using two sign structures, distribute the signs evenly between the two structures. The sign structures will be of equal height, not exceeding 7 feet.

(3) A 1 3/4-inch space should be placed between paragraphs. (See below for grids with typical messages.)

(a) Colors. "WARNING" in standard red letters on a white background; heading and text in black letters on a white background.

(b) All typography will be uppercase and lowercase helvetica medium; flush left. Panel dimensions and message specifications are on page 3-40.



Installation Warning Sign Type E1 Sign Panels

f. Installation warning sign type E2 sign panel.

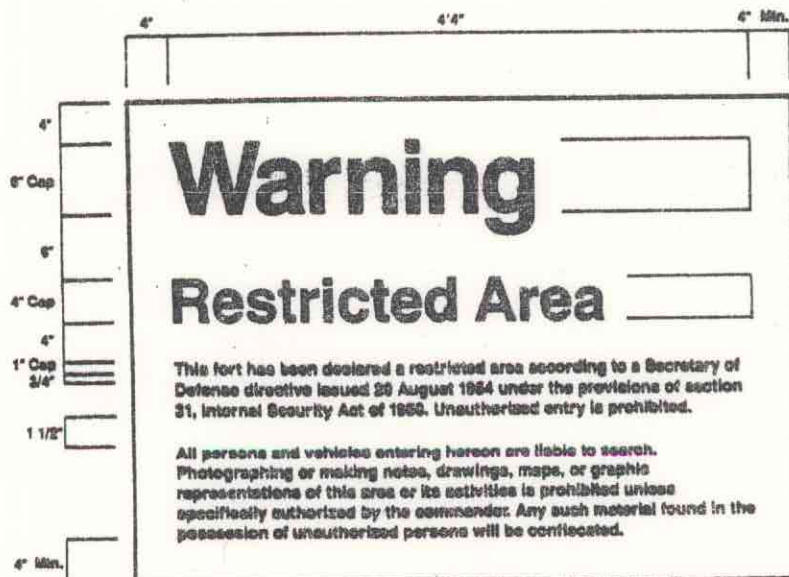
(1) Type E2 signs notify visitors and installation personnel of restricted or controlled areas.

(2) Colors. "WARNING" in red letters on a white background. Black letters and numbers on a white background.

(3) Dimensions. Height: 3 feet 6 inches; width: 5 feet 0 inches.

(4) Message. "WARNING" in uppercase and lowercase helvetica medium; 6-inch capital letters; flush left. Average line length: 12 characters. "RESTRICTED AREA" in uppercase and lowercase helvetica medium; 4-inch capital letters; flush left. Average line length: 18 characters. Body copy: uppercase and lowercase helvetica medium; 1-inch capital letters; flush left. Average line length: 74 characters.

(5) See sign grid below.



g. Parking regulation signs types E3 and E4 and curb markings.

(1) Reserved parking signs are a problem because these signs often create maintenance problems. They also add to the visual clutter. Minimize the negative impact by reviewing the reserved parking policy as well as the method for identifying those parking spaces.

(2) Each community will develop a reserved parking policy. Personnel may be assigned a reserved parking space, or the entire reserved area may be posted with a sign at each entrance. The two methods of designating reserved parking are signs and curb or pavement markings.

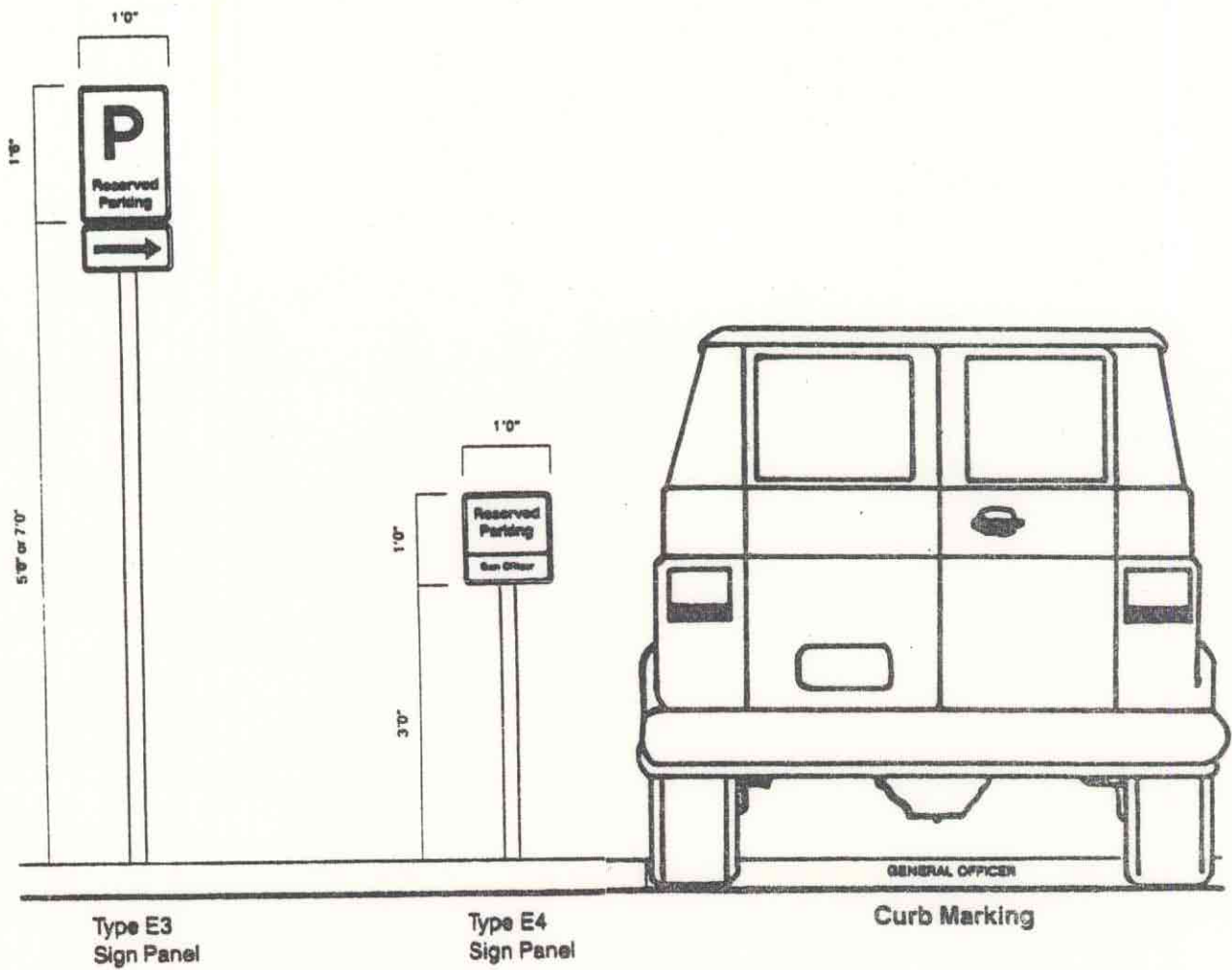
(3) Designation of reserved parking spaces will be by either curb or pavement where possible. In nonpaved areas that do not have parking blocks, signs may be used to designate reserved parking. Signs can also be used to mark an area for reserved parking.

(4) The parking signs have been designed to supplement the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices standards and includes both freestanding and wall mounted signs as well as curb markings.

(5) Type E3 sign panels are used to identify general and restricted parking areas and to define specific parking regulations (such as the hours and days of regulation).

(6) Maintain a clear height of 7 feet to the bottom of the type E3 sign panel when the sign is placed where parking and/or pedestrian movement is likely to occur or where there are other obstructions to view. Maintain a clear height of 5 feet if no such hazards exist.

(7) Type E4 sign panels and curb markings are used to identify reserved parking stalls. Curb markings are preferred since they are less obtrusive. When curb markings are impractical, use the type E4 sign panel.



Parking Regulation Signs Types E3 and E4 and Curb Markings

h. Parking regulation sign type E3 sign grids.

(1) Type E3 sign panels use pictographic symbols as their primary graphic element: "P" for parking and the international symbol of accessibility for the handicapped. (See pp. 2-10 to 2-11 for pictographic symbols.)

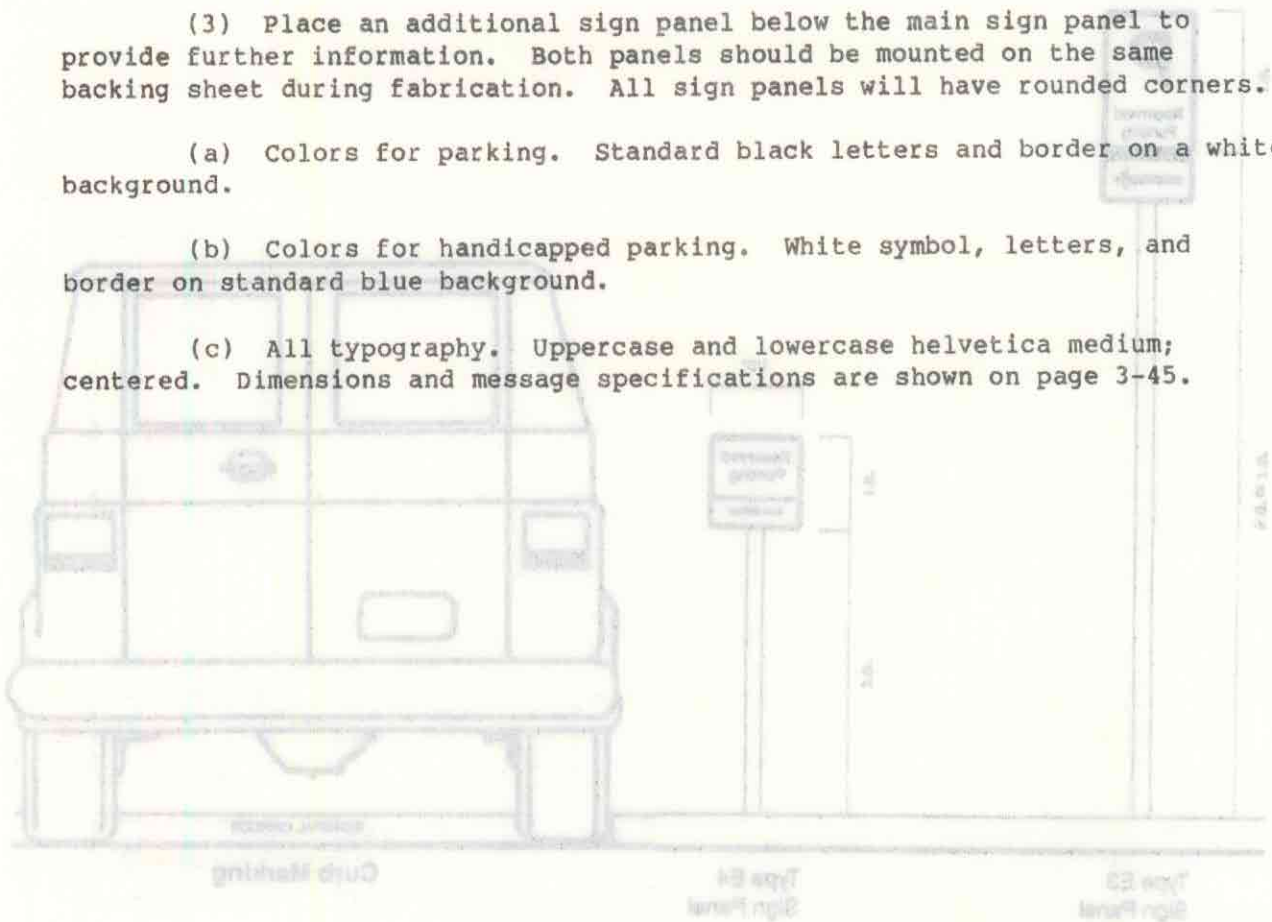
(2) A message should also be placed on the sign to confirm the pictographic message or to add special information such as "Visitor Parking."

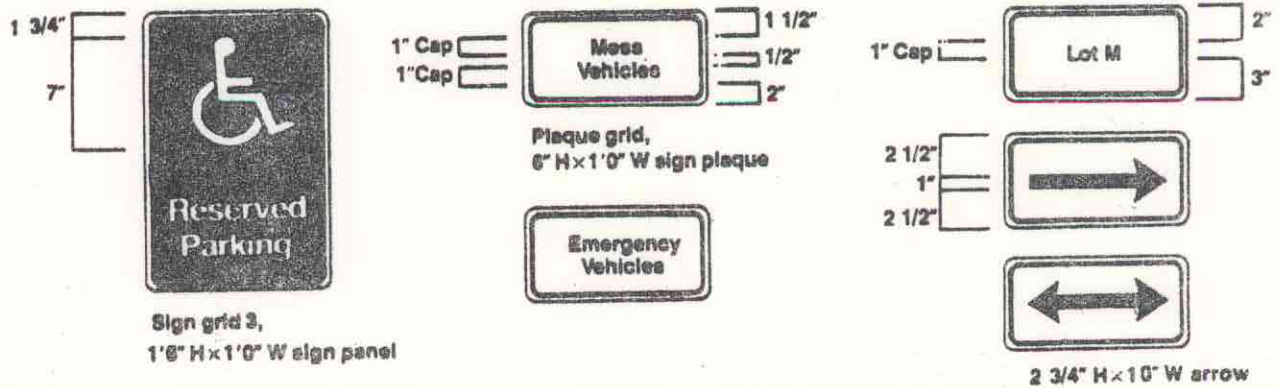
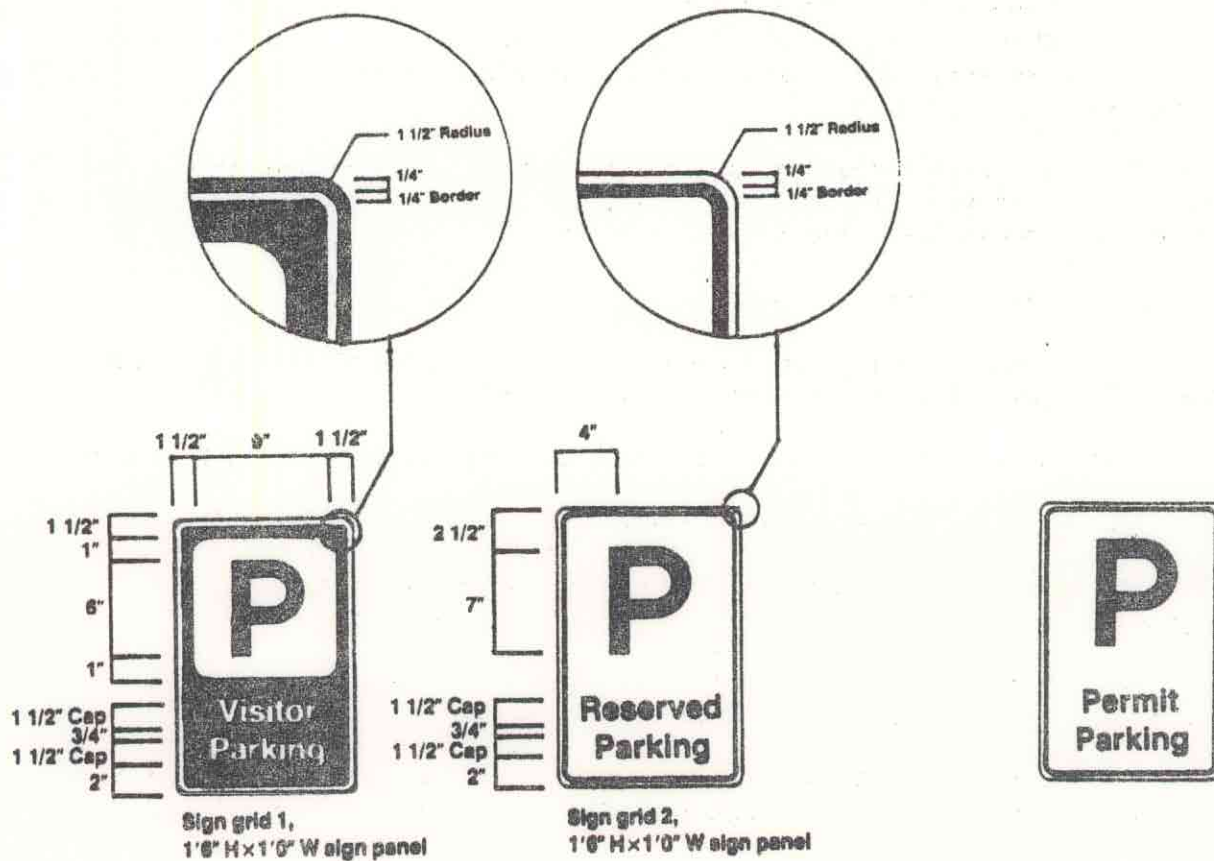
(3) Place an additional sign panel below the main sign panel to provide further information. Both panels should be mounted on the same backing sheet during fabrication. All sign panels will have rounded corners.

(a) Colors for parking. Standard black letters and border on a white background.

(b) Colors for handicapped parking. White symbol, letters, and border on standard blue background.

(c) All typography. Uppercase and lowercase helvetica medium; centered. Dimensions and message specifications are shown on page 3-45.





Parking Regulation Sign Type E3 Sign Grids

1. Parking regulation sign type E4 curb markings and sign grids.

(1) There are two types of signs used to identify reserved parking stalls: type E4 sign panels (which may be freestanding or wall mounted) and curb markings.

(2) In lieu of signs denoting reserved parking, the use of curb or pavement markings is preferred, since they are less obtrusive. When curb markings are impractical, use type E4 sign panel.

(a) Handicapped sign panel.

(1) Colors. White symbol and border on a standard blue background. Reflectivity level 2 (high intensity) will be used.

(2) Dimensions. Height: 1 foot 0 inches; width: 1 foot 0 inches.

(b) Reserved parking sign panel.

(1) Colors. Standard black letters and border on a white background. Use reflectivity level 1 (Engineer grade) sheeting.

(2) Message. Uppercase and lowercase helvetica medium; capital letters: 1 inch or 1 1/2 inches high and centered.

(3) The message line will accommodate a maximum of 14 characters for the 1-inch capital letter and a maximum of 9 characters for the 1 1/2-inch capital letter.

(c) Curb and pavement markings.

(1) Colors. White letters or number on a black background.

(2) Message. Uppercase helvetica medium; 2-inch capital letters; centered.

(4) See sign grids below.



Section IV. MOTIVATION SIGNS

3-8. GENERAL.

a. Communities have many signs designed to motivate the public. They are important elements of campaigns to boost morale, improve safety, aid in recruiting, and accomplish other specific objectives. The quality of these signs varies a great deal. Some are professionally made, but many are produced by people who have limited talent for design or communication. These signs should either be professionally made or should follow the standards in the graphics section of this pamphlet.

b. The standards described here are not intended to eliminate motivation signs nor to regiment them unnecessarily. There is a vitality to many of them which is important to maintain. However, their haphazard placement and odd sizes often can create an unattractive clutter. Control of the placement and content of motivation signs will be by the community commander. Include motivation signs in the community sign master plan.

c. Motivation signs should be displayed no longer than 60 days.

d. There are two types of motivation signs:

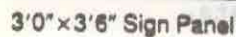
(1) Use the standard motivation sign, type H1, to support safety campaigns, fund raising drives, and special events.

(2) Use the unit motivation sign, type H2, to display organizational emblems and mottos and to express unit pride.

e. Signs to be viewed at night should be illuminated by flood lights.

f. Keep the number of motivation signs to a minimum to avoid a cluttered appearance. If the organizational emblem appears on a unit identification sign or building entry sign, do not repeat on a motivation sign in the same area.

g. The design of the sign may vary, and there are no restrictions on the use of color. The dimensions of each sign panel should be 3 feet by 3 feet 6 inches. They may be used in combinations as shown on page 3-48.

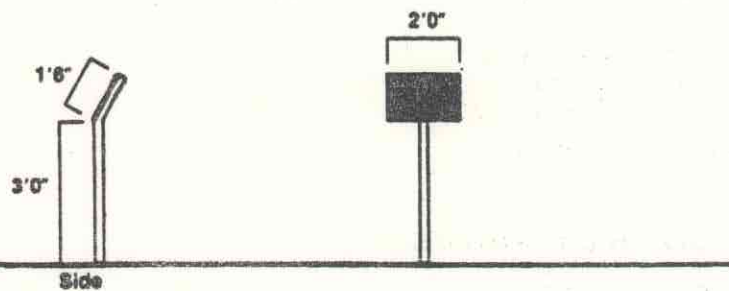
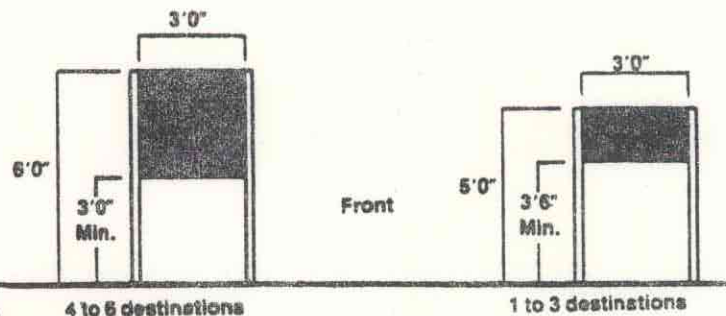
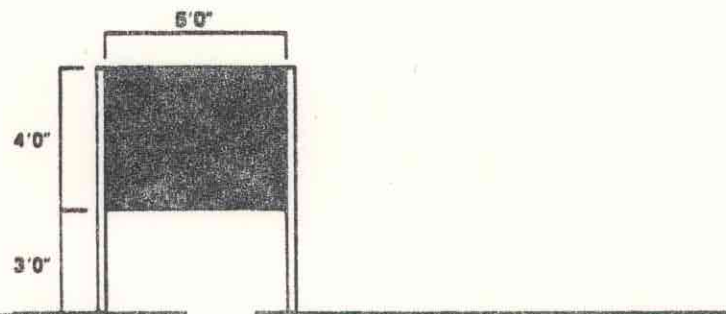


3-48

Section V. INFORMATION SIGNS

3-9. GENERAL.

- a. Use information signs to provide educational information and directional guidance for visitors.
- b. There are three types of information signs (see below):
 - (1) Use type G1 for large scale exhibits.
 - (2) Use type G2 for small scale exhibits.
 - (3) Use type G3 to provide directional guidance for pedestrians.
- c. Follow the recommendations in the graphics section of this pamphlet for preparing exhibit sign grids, for type G1 and type G2.

Information Sign
Type G1Information Sign
Type G2Pedestrian Information Sign
Type G3

d. Pedestrian information sign type G3.

(1) The type G3 information sign provides directional guidance for pedestrians. In communities where pedestrian movement is separate from vehicular circulation, use type G3 for additional guidance. This type is also useful in large parking areas, community centers, and office complexes.

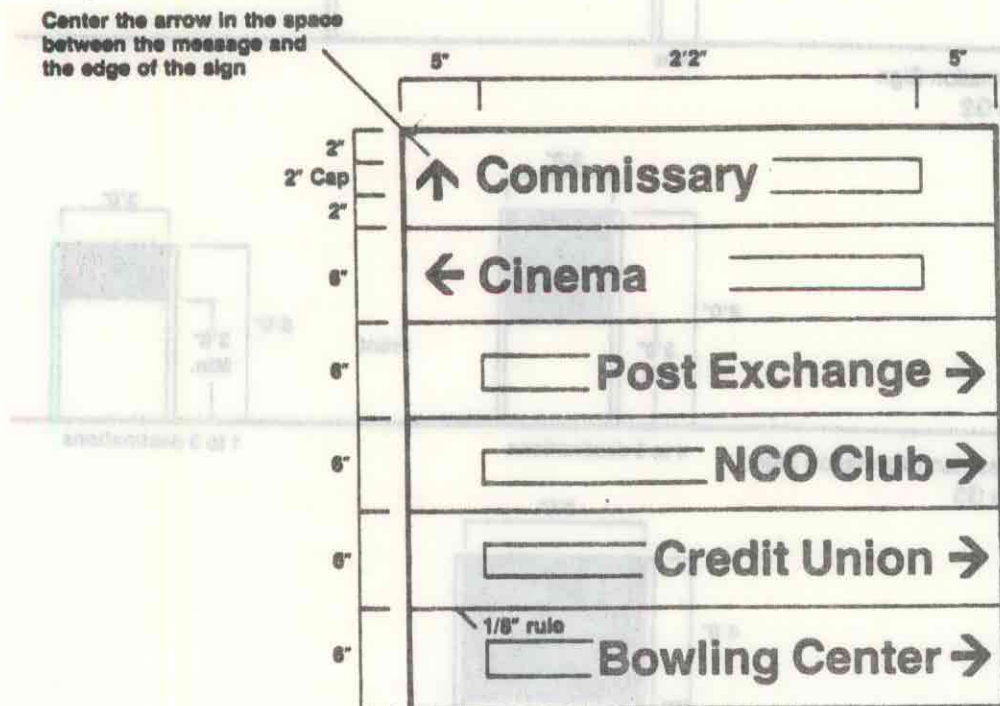
(2) Use a separate sign slat for each destination. This allows messages to be changed without remaking the entire sign face.

(3) If a sign shows six destinations that are not likely to change, fabricate the sign as a single panel. Separate each destination with a white rule.

(4) Graphics will appear on both sides of the sign to permit viewing by people moving in both directions.

(5) Use no border on the sign panel, as rapid night-time visibility is not required for pedestrian signs.

(6) Use two post heights with the type G3 signs. Use 6-foot posts for signs with four to six destinations and 5 foot posts for signs with two or three destinations. Place no more than six and no less than two destinations on a type G3 sign.



3-10. STREET NAME SIGNS.

a. The purpose of street name signs is to identify streets in time for drivers to make safe decisions. Street name signs must stand out clearly in the complex night-time driving environment. There must be sharp contrast between letters and sign background. Most importantly, messages must be conveyed in advance of intersections to facilitate smooth and natural turns.

b. White letters on a brown background provide the sharp contrast needed for legibility. For urban areas, 6 inches is the minimal letter size. These signs must be readable at least 200 feet in advance of intersections. Where the speed limit is 40 or 45 mph, the distance should be 300 or 350 feet.

c. For outlying or residential areas, standard size signs will use the following letter sizes:

<u>Speed Limit (mph)</u>	<u>Letter Size (inches)</u>
25	4
35	6
45	8

d. For urban areas, use 8-inch letters for major streets and 6-inch for others. Street name signs will meet reflectivity level 2 (high intensity) as stated in Federal Specification LS-300C.

e. The mounting post should be compatible with other sign supports and street light standards.

(1) Colors. White letters on a brown background with white borders.

(2) Width. Six, 12, or 18 inches; centered.

(3) Length. Twenty-four, 30, 36, or 42 inches; centered.

(4) Letters. Use the letters from the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices. Use series C and series D letters. (Series D letters are shown on pages 3-57 through 3-60.)

(5) Borders. Use the following border widths:

<u>Border Width</u>	<u>Capital Letter Height</u>
1/4 inch	4 inches
1/2 inch	6 inches
3/4 inch	8 inches

f. In urban areas, place street signs on diagonally opposite corners of intersections so they will be at the far right hand for traffic on the major street. In residential or outlying areas, place one sign on the corner that will give maximum visibility. Ensure that the placement of the sign does not interfere with the motorist's line of vision.

3-11. BANNERS.

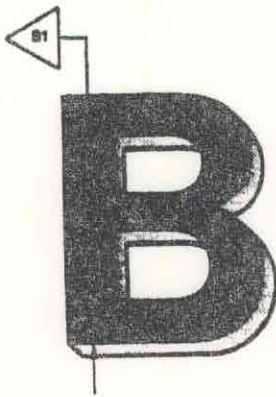
- a. Banners may be used to promote an event within the community. The use of banners must be decided locally. Minimize their use because they do contribute to the visual clutter. Do not hang banners for longer than 10 days.
- b. Construct banners out of a material that will withstand the elements for the entire period they are to hang. Use paints or inks that are water resistant. Cut small wind relief holes in the banner to reduce wind damage and increase stability for ease of reading.
- c. The organization associated with a banner is responsible for all costs of fabrication. The costs of erecting and removing are the responsibility of the organization hanging the banner.
- d. Each community will establish a policy on the use of promotional banners. The policy will include:
 - (1) The types of events for which banners may be used.
 - (2) The period within which the banner may hang.
 - (3) The number of banners allowed per event.
 - (4) Messages, lettering styles, symbols, etc., allowed on banners.
 - (5) The locations allowed for banners in the community.

3-12. WALL MOUNTED LETTER SIGNS.

- a. Wall-mounted dimensional letters may be fabricated in injection molded acrylic plastic, or cast or fabricated aluminum. Plastic letters will be finished in semi-gloss acrylic enamel; aluminum letters in semi-gloss baked or color-anodized enamel. Colors will match those on page 2-13.
- b. Aluminum letters are attractive and durable but are also expensive. Acrylic plastic letters can be purchased for half the price of aluminum letters, but they are less durable, particularly in hot climates. Each community must determine which is the most cost-effective product for its needs. It is recommended that aluminum letters be used in new construction, while acrylic plastic letters may be more appropriate for a base-wide implementation program.
- c. The 6-inch capital height letters will have a 1/2-inch minimum depth. The 12-, 18-, and 24-inch letters will have a 3/4- to 1-inch minimum depth. Letters will be channel shaped in section, with sharp, not rounded, corners.
- d. Letter forms will match those shown in chapter 2. All edges and corners will be true and clean. Letters will be mounted to the wall according to manufacturers' specifications. Recommended mounting techniques are shown on page 3-53.

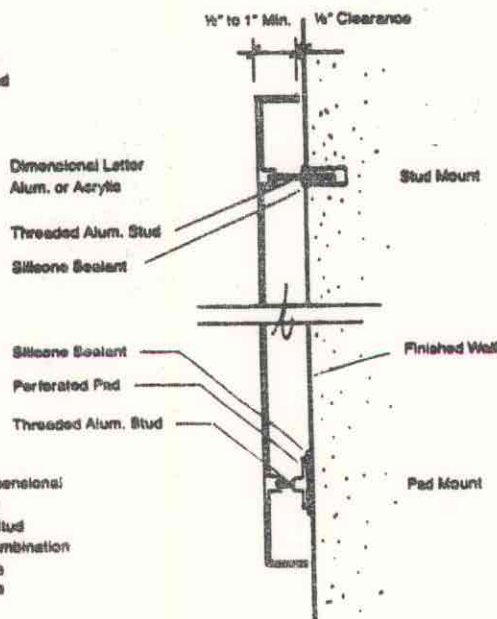
e. The large wall-mounted numbers for hangars or other very large structures will be individually cut from 1/4-inch aluminum plate and mounted with jack nuts, bolts, or masonry anchors, as required. The numbers will be finished in semi-gloss baked or color-anodized enamel.

f. Organization emblems will be mounted on either a flat or a silhouetted panel with a 1-inch return all around, as shown below.



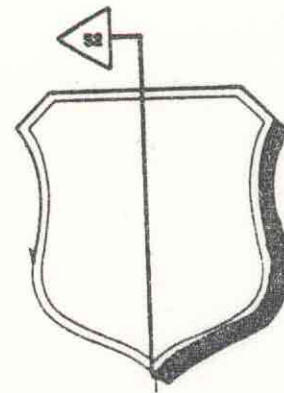
Dimensional Letter

Finish Letter
with Semi-Gloss
Enamel All-Around



S1 Vertical Section, Dimensional Letter

Scale: 3"-1'-0"

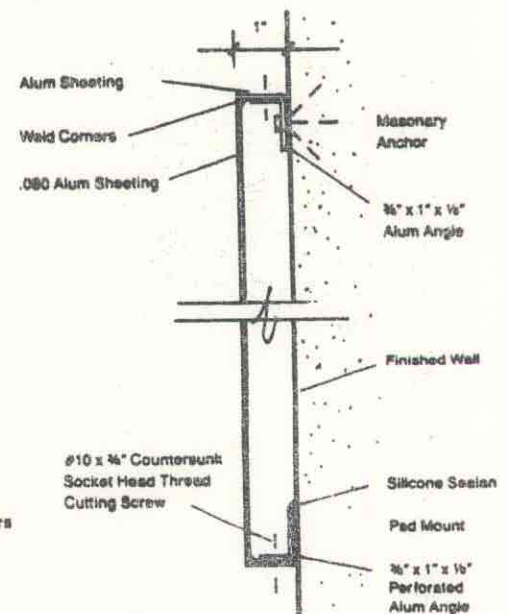


Silhouetted Emblem, 1'6" x 1'6"

Finish with
Semi-Gloss
Blue Baked Enamel
All Around

Note: Emblem
Shall Be Die-Cut
Vinyl
or Reflective
Sheeting Applied to
Sign Face.

Note: Each Sign
Shall Be Mounted
with Masonry Anchors
or a Combination of
Masonry Anchors
and Pad Mounts



S2 Vertical Section, Silhouetted Emblem

Scale: 3"-1'-0"

Wall-Mounted Letter Signs

3-13. SMALLER SIGNS FOR SPECIAL AREAS.

a. Function.

(1) Use these signs to identify buildings, special entrances, parking areas, and for information messages.

(2) Use an auxiliary panel for addition information.

b. Sizes.

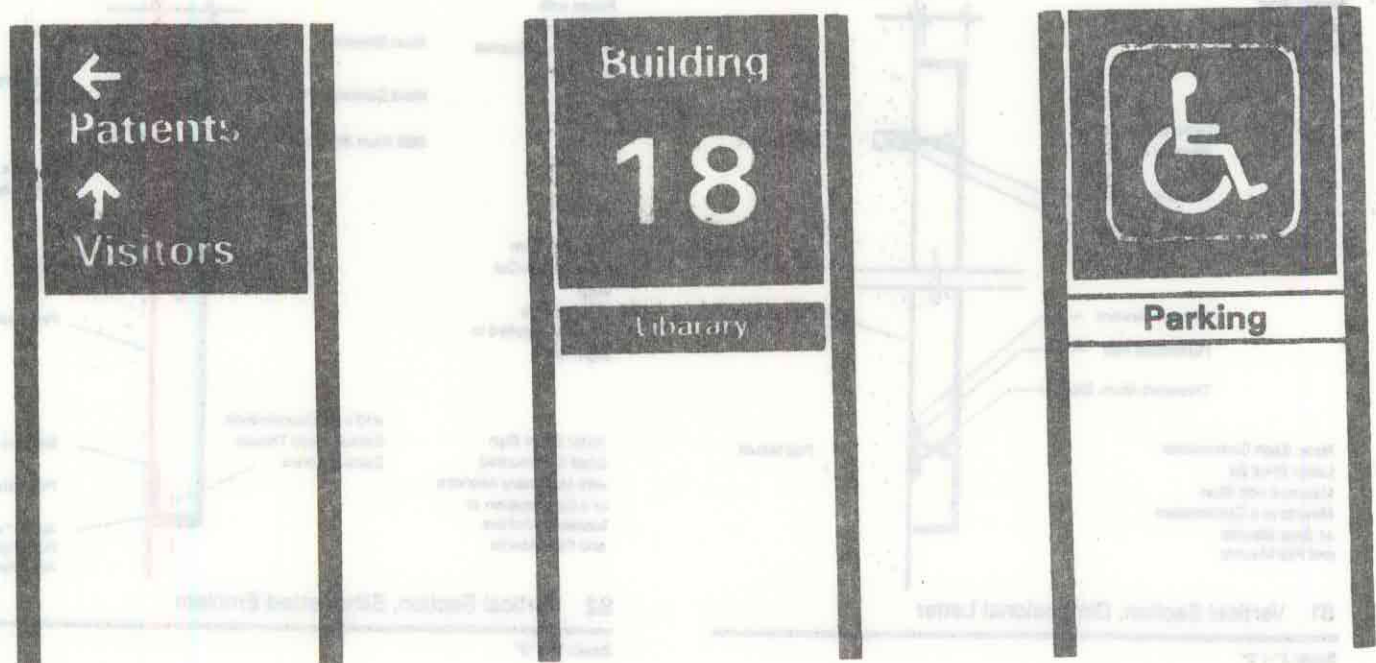
(1) Square main sign panel: 24 inches by 24 inches. Auxiliary panels: 4 inches by 24 inches or 5 inches by 24 inches. Posts: 1 3/4 inches by 4 feet (minimum).

(2) Copy size: 2 inches (minimum); the exception: auxiliary panels, which will be 1 1/2 inches (minimum).

c. Special data.

(1) Background may be reflective, with international symbols in their appropriate color.

(2) The sign background will be standard brown with white letters.



Smaller Signs for Special Areas

Section VI. MILITARY BRIDGE CLASSIFICATION SIGNS.**3-14. GENERAL.**

a. Use these signs to indicate the military load classification for both military and civil bridges in the theater of operations.

b. There are four types of military bridge classification signs:

(1) Type MB1. Use type MB1 to indicate the military load classification on a one-lane bridge.

(2) Type MB2. Use type MB2 to indicate the military load classification on a two-lane bridge.

(3) Type MB3. Use type MB3 to indicate the military load classification on a one-lane or two-lane bridge which has separate classifications for wheeled and tracked vehicles.

(4) Type MB4. Use the type MB4 to indicate additional instructions and technical information for the bridge. This sign is not necessary when existing civilian signs are already in place and are sufficiently clear.

c. Positioning of bridge signs. Bridge signs are positioned to help maintain an uninterrupted flow of traffic across the bridge. The locations of circular and rectangular signs, special military load classification numbers, and appreciate warning signs are as follows:

(1) Circular bridge classification signs are placed at both ends of the bridge in a position to make them clearly visible to all oncoming traffic.

(2) Rectangular signs other than those indicating height restrictions are placed immediately below the bridge classification (circular) signs.

(3) Signs indicating height restrictions are placed centrally on the overhead obstruction.

(4) Special classification numbers are never posted on standard bridges marking signs.

(5) Appropriate advance warning signs are placed on the approaches to bridges, as required.

d. Graphics for bridge signs.

(1) Typefaces. Use series D typefaces as shown in Military Traffic Management Command Pamphlet 55-14 and the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices. (Series D typeface is shown on pages 3-63 through 3-66.)

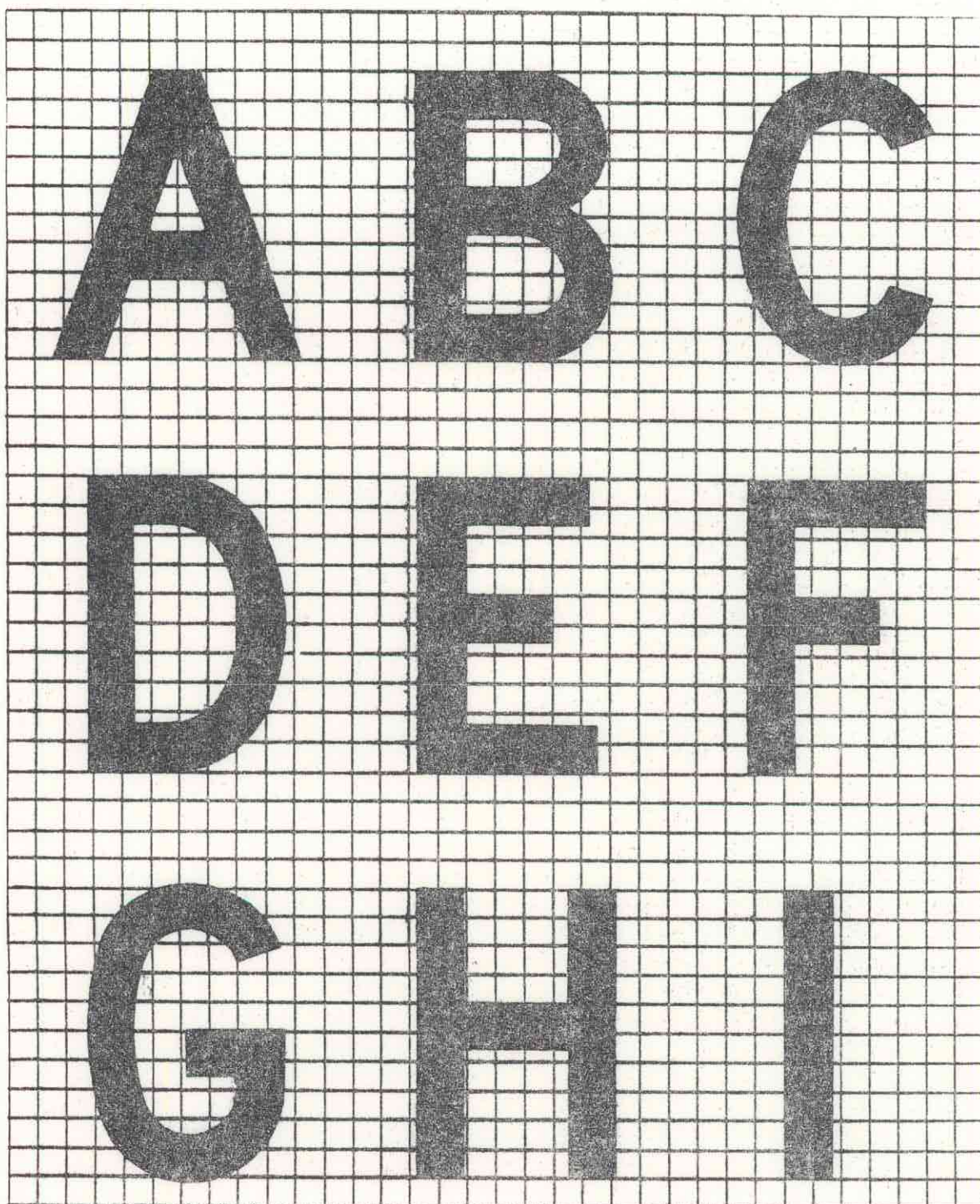
(2) Letter size. Use the letter size as described in each sign. Letter sizes are in millimeters. Compare manufacturer's letters and numbers to those shown on pages 3-57 through 3-60.

(3) Symbols. Use the tracked vehicle symbol or the wheeled vehicle symbol shown on page 3-61.

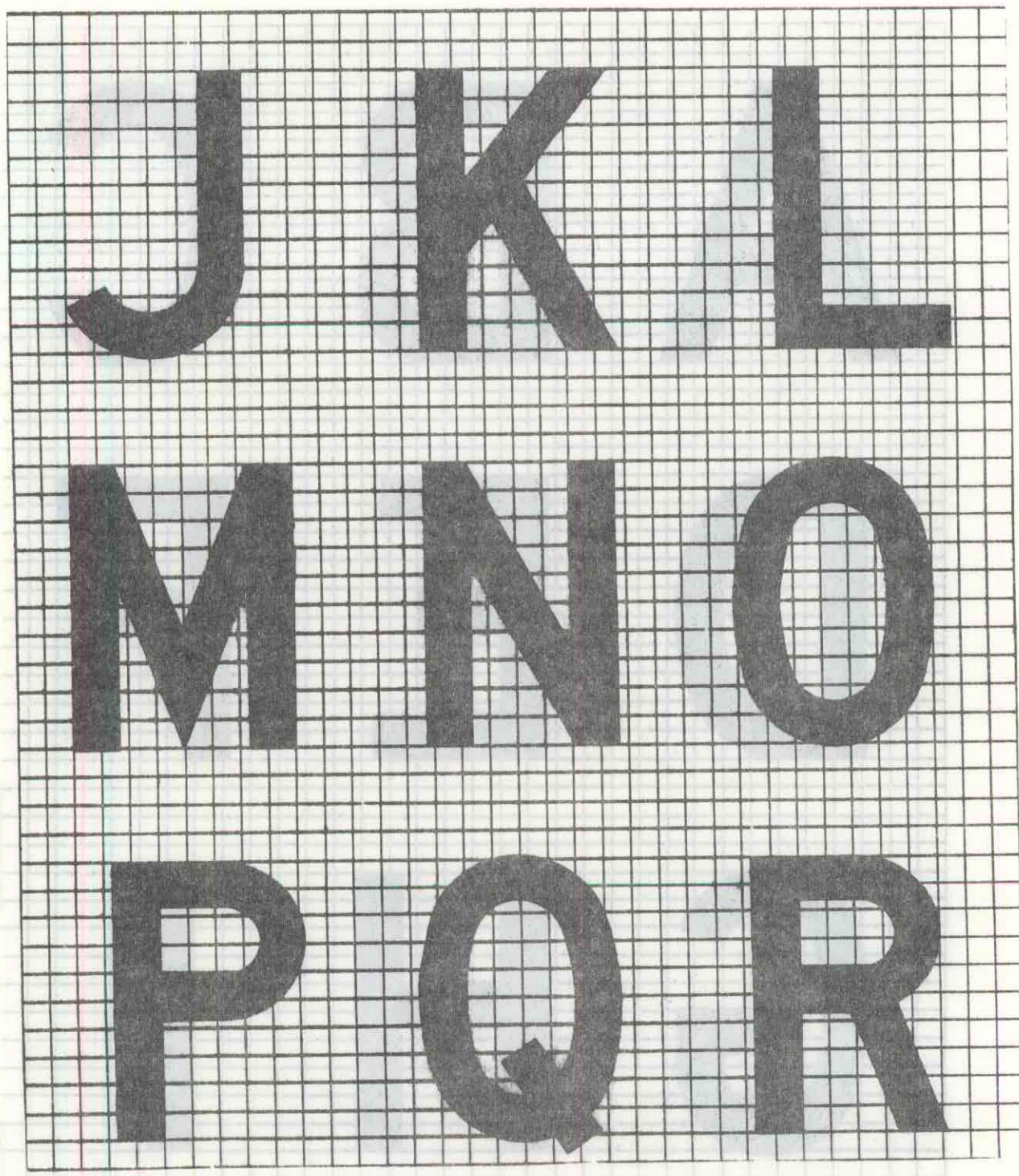
(4) Letter spacing. Use the table shown on page 3-62 for the spacing and width of letters.

(5) Standard arrow. Use the Manual on Uniform Control Devices arrow shown on page 3-28.

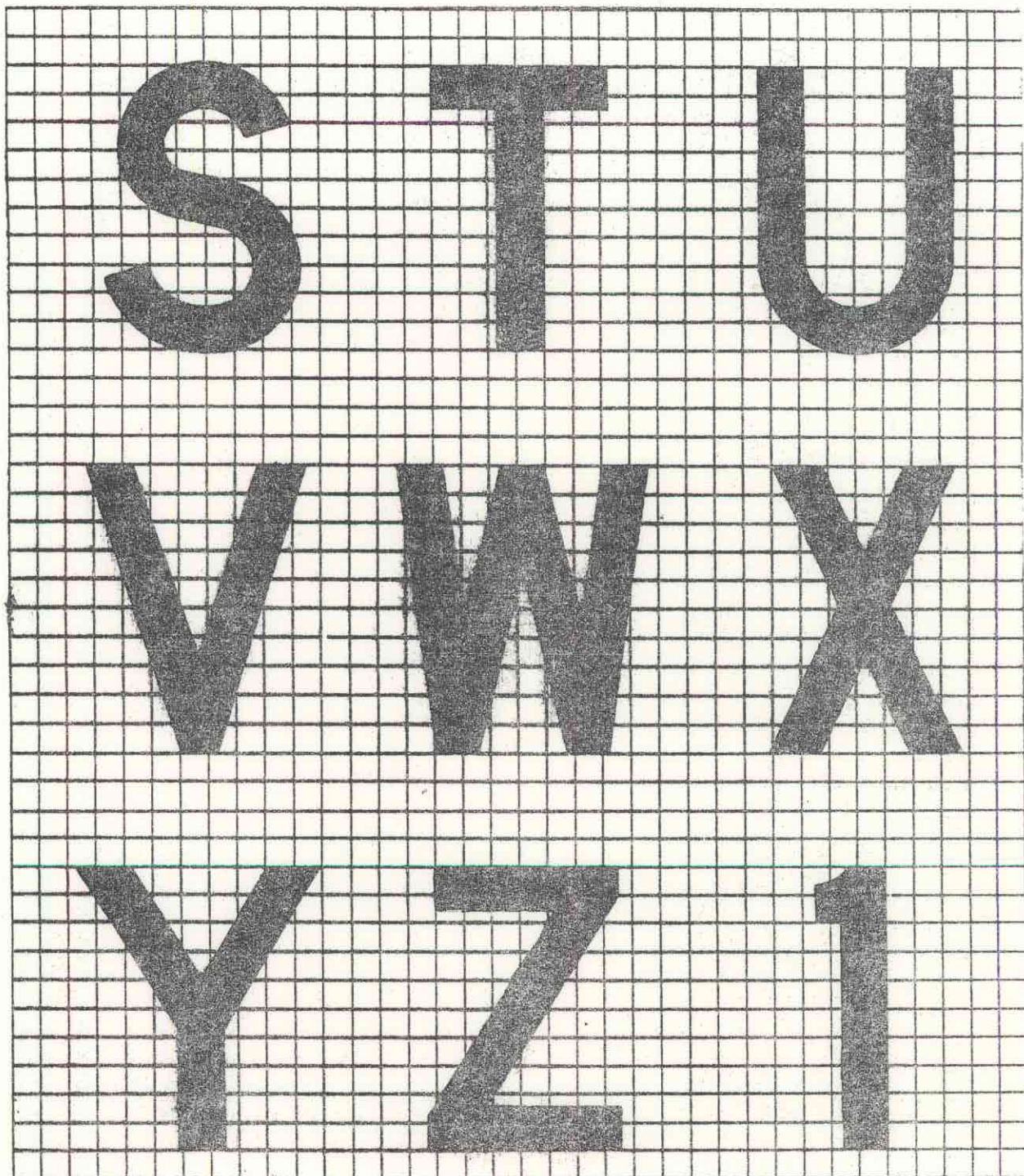
(6) Colors. Black letters and borders (nonreflective). (See page 2-13 for standard black.) Yellow background (reflective, high intensity), Federal color number 13538.



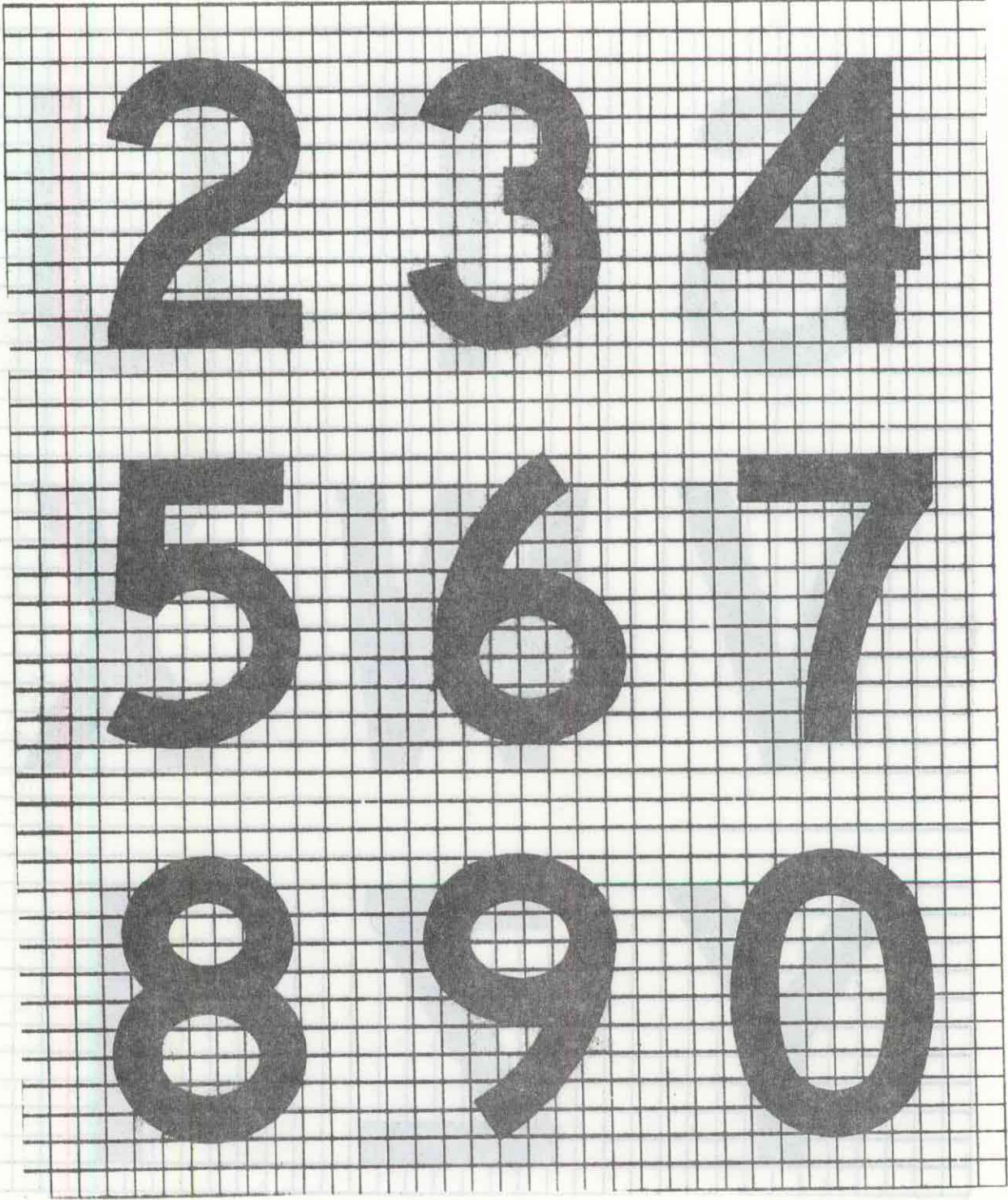
Series D Letter Typefaces



Series D Letter Typefaces (cont.)



Series D Letter Typefaces (cont.)

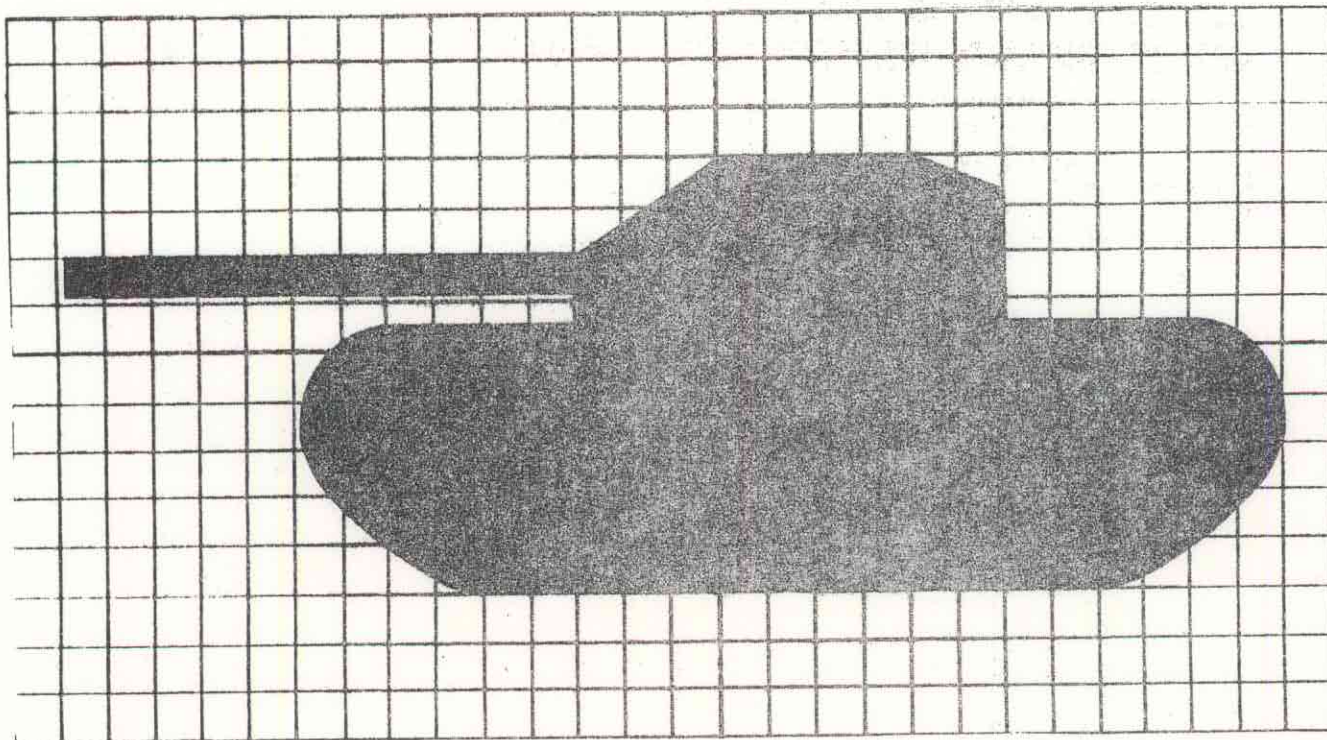


2 3 4

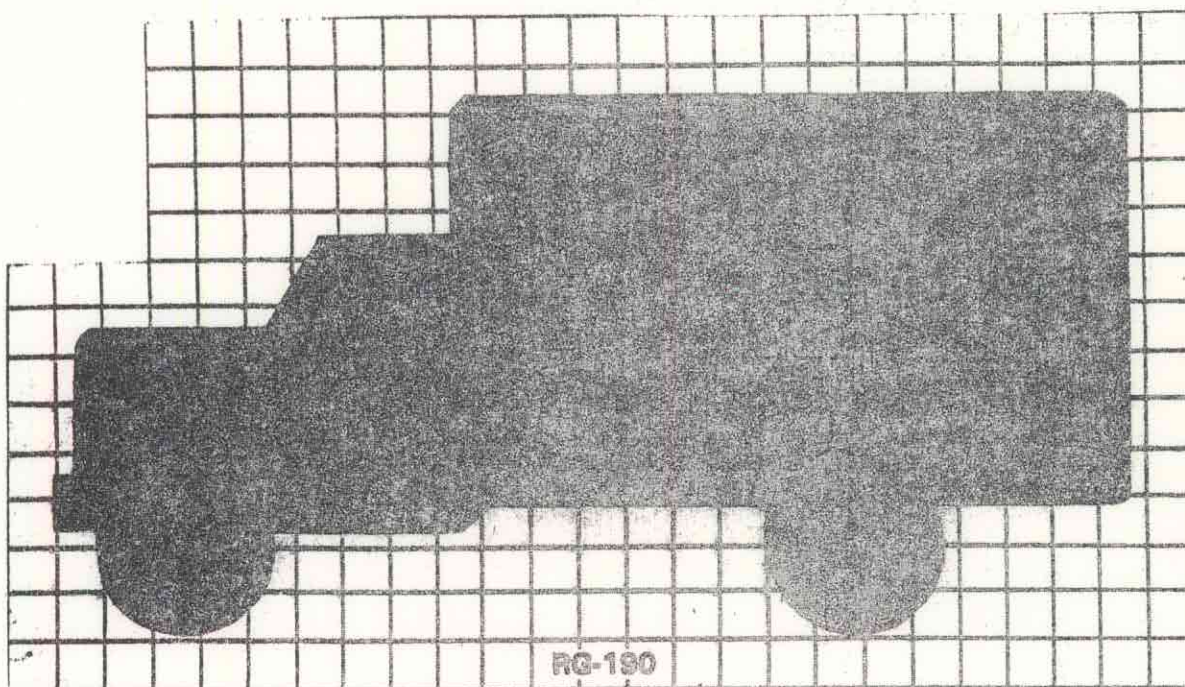
5 6 7

8 9 0

Series D Letter Typefaces (cont.)



Tracked Vehicle Symbol



Wheeled Vehicle Symbol

To determine the proper SPACE between letters or numerals, obtain the code number from table I or II and enter table VI for that code number to the desired letter or numeral height.

TABLE I			
LETTER TO LETTER CODE NUMBER Following Letter			
Preceding Letter	B, D, E, F, H, I, K, L, M, N, P, R, U.	C, G, O, Q, S, X, Z.	A, J, T, V, W, Y.
A	2	2	4
B	1	2	2
C	2	2	3
D	1	2	2
E	2	2	3
F	2	2	3
G	1	2	2
H	1	1	2
I	1	1	2
J	1	1	2
K	2	2	3
L	2	2	4
M	1	1	2
N	1	1	2
O	1	2	2
P	1	2	2
Q	1	2	2
R	1	2	2
S	1	2	2
T	2	2	4
U	1	1	2
V	2	2	4
W	2	2	4
X	2	2	3
Y	2	2	4
Z	2	2	3

TABLE IV										
WIDTH of LETTER In millimetres										
Letter Height										
	75	100	125	150	175	200	225	250	300	400
A	64	85	106	128	149	170	191	212	255	340
B	51	68	85	102	120	137	154	171	205	274
C	51	68	85	102	120	137	154	171	205	274
D	51	68	85	102	120	137	154	171	205	274
E	46	62	77	93	108	124	140	155	185	248
F	46	62	77	93	108	124	140	155	185	248
G	51	68	85	102	120	137	154	171	205	274
H	51	68	85	102	120	137	154	171	205	274
I	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	48	64
J	46	62	77	93	108	124	140	155	185	248
K	52	70	87	105	122	140	158	175	210	280
L	46	62	77	93	108	124	140	155	185	248
M	58	78	98	118	138	157	176	195	236	314
N	51	68	85	102	120	137	154	171	205	274
O	54	71	89	107	125	143	161	179	214	288
P	51	68	85	102	120	137	154	171	205	274
Q	54	71	89	107	125	143	161	179	214	288
R	51	68	85	102	120	137	154	171	205	274
S	51	68	85	102	120	137	154	171	205	274
T	46	62	77	93	108	124	140	155	185	248
U	51	68	85	102	120	137	154	171	205	274
V	57	78	98	118	138	157	176	195	236	314
W	66	89	111	133	155	178	200	222	267	356
X	51	68	85	102	120	137	154	171	205	274
Y	64	85	106	128	149	170	191	212	255	340
Z	51	68	85	102	120	137	154	171	205	274

TABLE II			
NUMERAL TO NUMERAL CODE NUMBER Following numeral			
Preceding Numeral	1, 5,	2, 3, 6, 8, 9, 0.	4, 7.
1	1	1	2
2	1	2	2
3	1	2	2
4	2	2	4
5	1	2	2
6	1	2	2
7	2	2	4
8	1	2	2
9	1	2	2
0	1	2	2

TABLE V										
WIDTH of NUMERAL In millimetres										
Numeral Height										
	75	100	125	150	175	200	225	250	300	400
1	18	25	30	37	44	50	58	61	74	98
2	31	43	53	65	77	89	101	113	137	182
3	31	43	53	65	77	89	101	113	137	182
4	31	43	53	65	77	89	101	113	137	182
5	31	43	53	65	77	89	101	113	137	182
6	31	43	53	65	77	89	101	113	137	182
7	31	43	53	65	77	89	101	113	137	182
8	31	43	53	65	77	89	101	113	137	182
9	31	43	53	65	77	89	101	113	137	182
0	31	43	53	65	77	89	101	113	137	182

TABLE III	
WIDTH of STROKE	
Letter or Numeral Height	Stroke Width In millimetres
75	12
100	16
125	20
150	24
175	28
200	32
225	36
250	40
300	48
400	64

TABLE VI										
SPACE in millimetres measured horizontally from the extreme right edge of the preceding letter (or numeral) to the extreme left edge of the following letter (or numeral).										
CODE NO.	75	100	125	150	175	200	225	250	300	400
1	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	59	71	96
2	14	19	24	29	33	38	43	48	57	76
3	10	13	16	19	22	25	28	32	39	50
4	5	6	8	10	12	13	14	16	19	26

Series D Letter and Number Widths and Spaces

e. Circular single lane, type MBl.

(1) Use type MBl signs to indicate the military load classification. General methods for calculating the actual safe military load-carrying capacity of different types of bridges are discussed in TM 5-312.

(2) Construct the sign as follows:

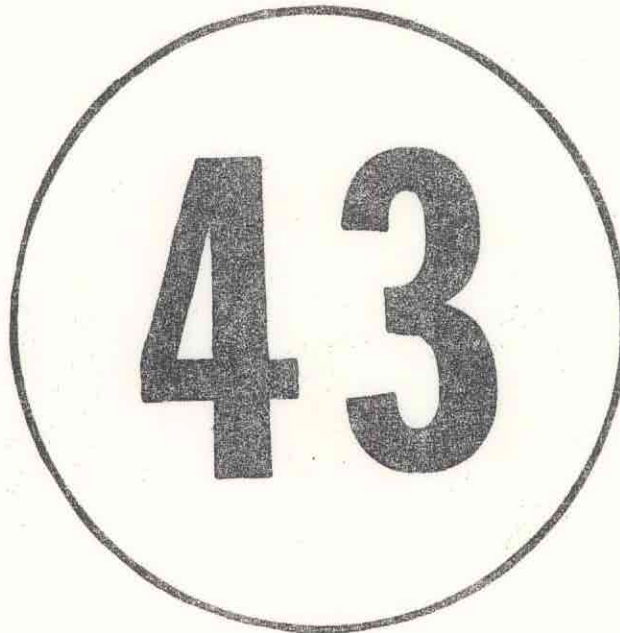
(a) Colors. Black letters (nonreflective) on a yellow background (reflective, high intensity).

(b) Dimensions. Two feet diameter.

(c) Message. Bridge class number in 8-inch letters; centered. Use series D letters and spacing.

(d) Border. Black, 3/4 inch wide, set in 1/2 inch from the edge of the sign (nonreflective).

(3) See sign example below.



f. Circular dual lane, Type MB2.

(1) Use type MB2 to indicate the military load classification on two-lane bridges. The sign is divided into right and left sections by a vertical line. The classification for two-way traffic is shown in the left half with two parallel vertical arrows beneath the number; the classification for single flow traffic is shown in the right half of the sign with one vertical arrow beneath the number. General methods for calculating the actual safe military load-carrying capacity of different types of bridges are discussed in TM 5-312.

(2) Construct the sign as follows:

(a) Colors. Black letters (nonreflective) on a yellow background (reflective, high intensity).

(b) Dimensions. Two feet 6 inches diameter.

(c) Message: Bridge class numbers in 7-inch letters; centered. Arrows: 7 inches in length. Use series D letters and spacing.

(d) Border and divider line. Black, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide, set in $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from the edge of the sign (nonreflective).

(3) See sign example below.



g. Special circular, type MB3.

(1) Use Type MB3 to indicate the military load classifications on a bridge which has separate classifications for wheeled and tracked vehicles. For single-lane bridges, the sign is divided into top and bottom sections by a horizontal line. For two-way bridges, the classification for two-way traffic is shown in the left half with two parallel vertical arrows beneath the number; the classification for single flow traffic is shown in the right half of the sign with one vertical arrow beneath the number. The vehicle symbol is shown above the classification number. General methods for calculating the actual safe military load-carrying capacity of different types of bridges are discussed in TM 5-312.

(2) Construct the sign as follows:

(a) Colors. Black letters (nonreflective) on a yellow background (reflective, high intensity).

(b) Dimensions. Two feet 6 inches diameter.

(c) Symbol. Four inches high by 12 inches wide; centered with the number for a single lane bridge; centered above numbers for two-way bridges.

(d) Message, single lane. Bridge class numbers in 6-inch letters. Symbol as above with 2 inch space between numbers and symbol. A horizontal line divides the circle into two semicircles. Begin the bottom of numbers and symbols 40 mm above horizontal dividing line for the top half of the sign. Begin the top of the numbers 1 1/2 inches below the horizontal dividing line for the bottom half of the sign. Center message in each half. Use series D letters and spacing.

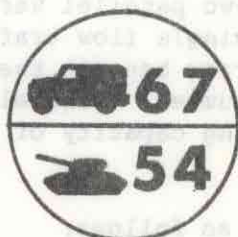
(e) Message, dual lane. Bridge class numbers in 6-inch letters; centered in each half. A horizontal line is placed 6 inches above the center of the circle. The bottom of the symbol is centered with 2 inches above the horizontal line. A vertical line is placed so that it divides the circle below the horizontal line. Begin the bottom of the numbers 2 inches below the center of the circle or the top of the numbers 2 inches below the horizontal line. Center the number in each half. Use series D letters and spacing.

(f) Border and dividing lines. Black, 3/4 inch wide, set in 1/2 inch from the edge of the sign (nonreflective).

(3) See sign examples on page 3-66.

1. Special circular, type MB3.

(1) Use type MB3 to indicate the military load classifications on a bridge which has separate classifications for wheeled and tracked vehicles. For single-lane bridges, the sign is divided into top and bottom sections by a horizontal line. For two-way bridges, the classification for two-way traffic is shown in the left half with two vertical arrows between the numbers. The classification for one-way traffic is shown in the right half of the sign with one vertical arrow. The vehicle symbol is shown above the classification. The methods for calculating the actual safe military load-carrying capacity of different types of bridges are discussed in TM 5-111.



SINGLE LANE

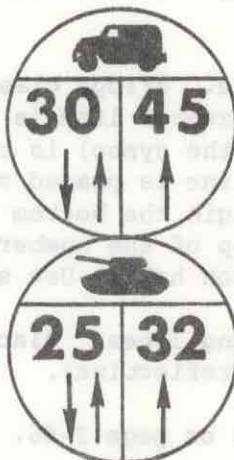
(a) Colors. Black letters and symbols on a yellow background (reflective, high intensity).

(b) Dimensions. Two feet 6 inches diameter.

(c) Symbol. Four load numbers shown above numbers for two-way bridges. Number for a single lane bridge, centered above numbers for two-way bridges.

(d) Message, single lane. Bridge class numbers in 8-inch letters. Symbol as shown with 2 inch space between numbers and symbol. A horizontal line divides the circle into two sections. Below the bottom of numbers and symbol 40 mm above horizontal dividing line for the top half of the sign. Below the top of the numbers 1 1/2 inches below the horizontal dividing line for the bottom half of the sign. Center message in each half. Use letters 2 inches and spacing.

(e) Message, dual lane. Two load numbers in 8-inch letters. Symbol as shown with 2 inch space between numbers and symbol. A horizontal line divides the circle into two sections. Below the bottom of numbers and symbol 40 mm above horizontal dividing line for the top half of the sign. Below the top of the numbers 1 1/2 inches below the horizontal dividing line for the bottom half of the sign. Center message in each half. Use letters 2 inches and spacing.



DUAL LANE

MB3 Two-Way

h. Rectangular, type MB4.

(1) Use type MB4 to indicate additional instructions and technical information about the bridge. Separate rectangular signs are used if necessary to show width limitations, height limitations, or technical information. Width and height signs are not required on bridges where existing civilian signs are already in place and are sufficiently clear.

(2) Construct the sign as follows:

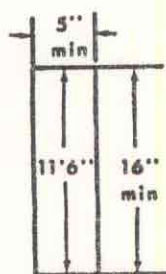
(a) Colors. Black letters (nonreflective) on a yellow background (reflective).

(b) Dimensions. (As message requires) minimum height: 5 inches; minimum width: 1 foot 4 inches. Maximum width: 11 feet 6 inches.

(c) Message. Use 6-inch, 7-inch, or 8-inch letters. Use the tables on page 3-62 for spacing, letter widths, and letter strokes. The letter height will be the amount of space indented at the left edge and the top. The letter height is the minimum space required at the bottom right edge at the end of the message. Use series D letters and spacing.

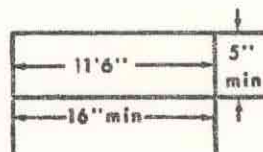
(d) Border. Black, 3/4 inch wide, set in 1/2 inch from the edge of the sign (nonreflective).

(3) See examples below.

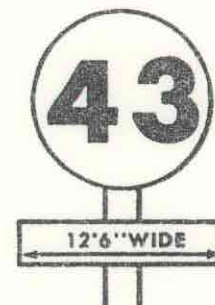


YELLOW BACKGROUND
LETTERS, FIGURES AND
SYMBOLS IN BLACK

HEIGHT SIGN



WIDTH SIGN



WIDTH LIMITATION POSTED ON A
SINGLE LANE BRIDGE

Section VII. MISCELLANEOUS SIGNS

3-15. **GENERAL.** This section covers signs not specifically addressed in these standards. Not every sign used in a community can be described here. The goal of this section is to ensure that these signs are consistent with other signs in color, lettering style, fabrication, and placement.

a. The color of the sign will be consistent with other signs identifying similar items, as well as with the colors shown on page 2-13.

b. Sign layout, lettering, and other graphic representation will follow the recommendations in the graphics section of this pamphlet.

c. Construction and placement will follow the recommendations in the appropriate sections of this pamphlet.

d. Refer to TM 5-807-10 for additional assistance in preparation of miscellaneous signs.

(1) Border. Black, 1/2 inch wide, not to 1/2 inch from the edge of the sign (inset).

(3) See examples below.



WIDTH LIMITATION FOR SIGN A
SINGLE LINE CENTER



WIDTH SIGN



YELLOW BACKGROUND
LETTERS, FIGURES AND
SYMBOLS IN BLACK

CHAPTER 4

PAVEMENT MARKINGS

4-1. GENERAL.

- a. Each Army community must follow a uniform system of pavement markings to ensure that motorists can easily recognize and understand them.
- b. All marking will conform to the basic principles and meanings shown in the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices, Korean Standards, and Military Traffic Management Command Pamphlet 55-14. The provost marshal's office will be the final authority on the use of pavement markings in the community.
- c. Eliminate as much of the yellow curbs as possible. Use "no parking" signs instead, unless the signs would create a less attractive appearance than the yellow curb. Do not use yellow curbs and "no parking" signs together.
- d. Obtain approval from the local provost marshal's office to use a "no parking" sign 15 inches in diameter in areas other than the major roadways. This will minimize the visual clutter of the "no parking" signs.
- e. On major roadways use high intensity reflective fabric pavement marking. Do not use on major roadways that are in need of repair. Paint a 12-inch wide stopline 2 feet behind all fabric crosswalks. If the motorist must stop and start on a reflective fabric crosswalk, do not use.
- f. Paint pavement markings by machine except where hand painting is the more appropriate method.

CHAPTER 5

SIGN FABRICATION AND PLACEMENT

5-1. SIGN MATERIALS AND STRUCTURES.

a. Exterior signs, general specifications and options.

(1) Since the cost and availability of materials and finishes vary over time, materials should be selected that meet the specific needs of the community.

(2) Options are described in subparagraphs b through e below, followed by detailed specifications in paragraphs f through i. These specifications represent the minimum standards for sign construction materials. Products may be substituted that meet or exceed the performance of the specified materials. The final decisions about material selection and fabrication should be based on the capabilities of the signshop and the long-term needs of the community.

b. Finish options.

(1) Sign panel finish options.

(a) Baked enamel. Factory-finished baked enamel is the most durable and cost effective finish available. Alkyd, acrylic, epoxy, or urethane enamels may be used. Factory-finished alkyd baked enamel is widely available.

(b) Reflective sheeting. Reflective sheeting provides good night-time visibility, but night-time visibility can also be achieved by mounting reflective graphics on a baked enamel sign panel.

(c) Vinyl sheeting. Nonreflective vinyl sheeting may also be used as a sign panel finish if a correct color match for all sign types is maintained.

(2) Signpost finish options.

(a) Factory-finished baked enamel provides the most durable and cost effective finish available.

(b) Alkyd and acrylic enamels can be touched up quickly in the field.

(c) Epoxy or urethane enamels, while more durable than alkyd and acrylic enamels, are more difficult to touch up because of the short pot life of the product. The application of finishes through the electrode position process prior to baking may also be used.

(3) Graphic options (messages, emblems, arrows, rules, and borders).

(a) One-of-a-kind signs. Applied die-cut vinyl sheeting or reflective sheeting with adhesive backing will be used for unique signs such as building identification and destination. Use die-cut reflective sheeting when night-time visibility is required.

(b) Multiple signs. Graphics should be silk-screened in the case of mass-produced items such as bus route and regulation signs. The graphics for nonreflective signs may be silk-screened directly onto the painted sign face or onto adhesive-backed vinyl sheeting and then applied to the sign face. Silk-screen the graphics for reflective signs onto white reflective sheeting.

(c) Decals. Silk-screen decals for shields, emblems, and symbols onto adhesive backed vinyl sheeting or reflective sheeting, as appropriate, and die cut for later application to the sign face.

(4) Night-time visibility illumination options:

(a) Reflectivity.

(1) Reflective graphics on nonreflective background. Do not use graphics die cut from reflective sheeting (reflectivity level 2) and applied to a nonreflective background (baked enamel finish or vinyl sheeting) due to problems with "overglow."

(2) Reflective graphics on reflective background. Graphics die cut from reflective sheeting and applied to a reflective background provide better visibility. The reflectivity level of the graphics should be the same as the reflectivity level of the background. Many installation sign shops have extensive experience in the application of reflective sheeting. Consider this in the final selection of the background material.

(b) Illumination. While reflective materials provide the most cost effective night-time visibility, it may occasionally be appropriate to illuminate major signs such as types A1 and A2 installation identification signs.

(1) External illumination. Illuminate large base-mounted signs, such as installation identification signs, with two 150W PAR floodlights. Place the lights in front of the sign face at the quarter points. Illuminate freestanding signs, such as motivation or pedestrian information signs, with one 75W PAR spotlight. Place the lights at ground level, at a distance from the sign equal to the height of the sign.

(2) Illuminate the sign face evenly. Control the glare from the light source by confining the illumination to the sign face only. The light fixture will be unobtrusive and have a neat daytime appearance.

(3) Use weatherproof commercial grade fixtures and fittings, code-approved for exposed locations. Use a cylindrical shield for glare control. Set the fixture in a complete enclosure, such as a 1 foot by 1 foot, five-sided box, or in plantings or foliage to achieve a neat daytime appearance.

(4) Internal illumination. Internal illumination may be used, but it can be costly and subject to vandalism. Internally illuminated signs will have a metal housing. Punch or route the graphics out of the metal sign face and insert white acrylic plastic into the opening. The sign face appearance will follow the appropriate sign standards.

c. Material options.

(1) Sign panels options.

(a) Aluminum. Aluminum sheeting is generally recommended because it is lightweight, easy to handle, and corrosion resistant. Most installation sign shops have extensive experience with aluminum sheeting for traffic control signing.

(b) Steel. Use steel sheeting for the larger installation signs if it is cost effective. Galvanize all steel sheeting prior to finishing.

(c) Polycarbonate. Polycarbonate sheeting may be less expensive than aluminum in some applications. It is also lightweight, easy to handle, and molded in color. Painted or vinyl sheeting can be applied to this material.

(d) Others. Use materials such as exterior plywood or exterior masonite on nonpermanent installation motivation signs to reduce costs.

(2) Signpost options.

(a) Aluminum. Aluminum posts are generally recommended because of their high strength to weight ratio, ease of handling, and corrosion resistance. These features justify the additional cost for aluminum. Soil embedded aluminum posts qualify as yielding sign supports under federal regulations, eliminating the need for breakaway or yielding connectors. (See subpara f below for breakaway or yielding sign supports.)

(b) Steel. Use steel posts for type D1 destination signs and for others if cost effective. Galvanize all steel posts before finishing. Steel posts have high strength and are less expensive than aluminum posts. However, steel posts are susceptible to rusting and corrosion. They require breakaway connectors, such as slip base connectors or load concentrating couplers, to meet federal regulations.

(c) Wood. Wood posts are considerably less expensive than metal posts. There are problems with maintenance, durability, and general appearance. Soil embedded wood posts qualify as yielding sign supports under federal regulations.

d. Foundation options.

(1) Types.

(a) Concrete footings. The use of concrete footings is strongly recommended. The post and panel structures shown in these standards are designed with low lateral stability to reduce material costs. Therefore, the vertical stability of the signposts is critical to the correct appearance and durability of the signs. This can only be achieved with the use of strong and secure footings.

(b) Soil embedment. Soil-mounted signposts (without concrete foundation collars, soil bearing plates, or anchors) may be used on posts located in areas with minimal frost penetration, if the soil conditions provide strong and secure support for the signposts. Soil embedment saves on initial installation costs, but may not be cost effective in the long-term because of maintenance requirements.

(c) Base plates. Consider post sleeves or base plate mounts for permanent signs such as installation morale signs. The posts can be removed or replaced as required. Equip signs which are likely to sustain frequent damage with these mounts or with breakaway connectors.

(2) Maintenance. The sign foundation must have a neat appearance. Simplify the maintenance of the area around the base of the sign by forming a gravel trough running the full width of the base or by low-level pitching.

e. Breakaway or yielding sign supports.

(1) Use breakaway or yielding sign supports for all traffic control signs placed within 30 feet of the paved edge of the traveled way. This includes destination and parking signs and all other signs described in this pamphlet placed within 12 feet of the edge of the traveled way, unless protected by guard rails or other means. The design of these supports will conform to "Standard Specifications for Structural Supports for Highway Signs, Luminaries and Traffic Signals," published by the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) and to FHWA Notice 5040.2, 14 July 1976.

(2) In locations where signs are likely to sustain frequent damage, use slip base or load concentrating coupler breakaway connectors. This will permit sign replacement without replacing the footing. Use the breakaway or yielding sign supports specified in this pamphlet and summarized in (a) through (c) below:

(a) Slip base connector. Use this welded breakaway connector on steel posts. (See drawing page 5-18.)

(b) Load concentrating coupler. Use this breakaway connector on both steel and aluminum posts. This connector is mechanically fastened to the post so that no welding is required. However, it is more expensive than the slip base connector. (See drawing page 5-18.)

(c) Soil embedment. Soil mounting of aluminum or wooden posts to a depth no greater than 3 feet 6 inches (without concrete foundation collars, soil bearing plates, or anchors) for the signs shown in these standards qualifies as a yielding sign support under federal regulations.

f. Finish details.

(1) Paints. Use products that are qualified for listing on the applicable GSA Qualified Products List. Colors will conform to the standards shown in the graphic representation section. The color of the post and the back of the sign will be the color of the visual background against which it will be seen during the major part of the year.

(a) Use qualified alkyd, acrylic, epoxy, or urethane enamel paints.

(b) Apply prime coats and other surface pretreatments per manufacturers' recommendations.

(c) Apply two color coats of enamel and bake according to manufacturer's instructions for the substrate specified. Baked enamel coatings on aluminum will conform to the Architectural Aluminum Manufacturing Association's voluntary specification 603.8. Baked enamel coatings on steel will conform to Military Specification MIL-E-480A.

(2) Inks. Use products that are qualified for listing on the applicable GSA Qualified Products List. Colors will conform with standards in paragraph 2-10 of this pamphlet.

(a) Silk-screen ink, whether transparent or opaque, will be supplied by a manufacturer with experience in the production of such inks for the materials and surfaces specified.

(b) Do not use ink that will fade, discolor, or delaminate as a result of exposure to ultraviolet light. Apply all inks evenly without pinholes, scratches, or application marks.

(c) Apply surface pretreatment per manufacturer's recommendations.

(3) Reflective sheeting. Reflective sheeting will conform to Federal Specification LS-300C. Use reflectivity level 2 (high intensity) on regulatory and other signs where the potential hazard is greater than normal. Also, use level 2 where high visibility is needed, such as for destination signs, identification signs, or street name signs. When using reflectivity level 2 for the background material, it is mandatory that letters and numbers also be reflectivity level 2. In situations where night-time visibility is not critical, reflectivity level 1 (engineer grade) is adequate for type 1 reflective sheeting. The colors will be the same as those shown in paragraph 2-10 of this pamphlet. The sheeting will include a precoated pressure sensitive adhesive backing (class 1) or a tack-free heat-activated adhesive backing (class 2). The sheeting will be applied without additional adhesive coating on either the backing or the application surface.

(4) Vinyl sheeting. Nonreflective vinyl sheeting will have a 0.003- to 0.006-inch film thickness and will conform to Military Specification M43719A. The colors will be as shown in paragraph 2-10 of this pamphlet. The sheeting will include a precoated pressure sensitive adhesive backing (class 1) or a tack-free heat-activated adhesive backing (class 2). The sheeting will be applied without necessity of additional adhesive coats on either the backing or the application surface.

g. Material details.

(1) Aluminum. All aluminum for signposts will be 6061-T6 alloy with mill finish. Aluminum for extrusions will be 6063-T5 or T6 with mill finish in accordance with ASTM-B221. All aluminum will be of the best commercial quality and their various forms will be straight and true. There will be no scratches, scars, creases, or buckles.

(a) Clean and prime surfaces according to manufacturer's specifications prior to application of baked enamel finish. Clean with solvent followed by a wash coat of basic zinc chromate (vinyl butyral is recommended), as well as a prime coat of enamel primer in accordance with Federal Specification TT-P-636.

(b) Prior to application of reflective sheeting, degrease and etch the surface according to manufacturer's specifications.

(c) Weld joints in accordance with the American Welding Society and the Architectural Aluminum Association's specifications.

(2) Steel. Square steel signposts will conform to ASTM-A500 or A501. All other structural steel will conform to ASTM-A36. Steel sheeting will conform to Federal Specification QQ-S-77C, Class D.

(a) All steel will be galvanized after fabrication in accordance with ASTM-A123.

(b) Clean and prime the surface according to manufacturer's and the Steel Structure Painting Council's specifications prior to application of baked enamel finish. Solvent cleaning followed by a wash coat of basic zinc chromate (vinyl butyral is recommended), as well as a prime coat of zinc dust--zinc oxide primer in accordance with Federal Specification TT-P-641.

(c) Clean and prime the surface according to manufacturer's specifications prior to application of reflective sheeting.

(3) Wood posts. All wood posts will be equivalent to No. 1 structural grade American woods larch, fir, hemlock, or lodgepole pine in accordance with the Western Wood Products grading rules. Pressure treat all woods with chromated copper arsenate at the factory. Clean and prime the surface according to manufacturer's specifications prior to application of enamel finish.

(4) Metal fasteners.

(a) All mounting hardware for aluminum signs will be hardened aluminum 6061-T6 alloy in accordance with ASTM-B221.

(b) All mounting hardware for steel signs will be galvanized steel in accordance with ASTM-A307 and ASTM-A153.

h. Foundation details.

(1) Concrete foundations will withstand all wind, water, ice, and similar forces. Modify the depth of the footing to suit conditions.

(2) Use post sleeve or base plate mounts on the foundation when needed.

(a) Base mounted signs. Base mounted signs such as types A1 and A2 will be mounted on a "T" type footing with steel rod reinforcement, as shown on page 5-9. All exposed concrete will be air entrained (5 percent), vibrated, and finished smooth. The concrete will have a 28-day compressive strength of 3,000 psi.

(b) Freestanding signs. Freestanding signs such as the building identification sign will be mounted in drilled hole concrete footings as shown on pages 5-10, 5-11, 5-13, 5-14, and 5-15. All foundations will be flush with ground level. The concrete will have a 28-day compressive strength of 3,000 psi.

(c) Breakaway signs. Breakaway sign foundation support is shown on page 5-18.

i. Reproduction processes.

(1) Die cutting. Letterforms and graphics die cut from vinyl and reflective sheeting will be from the best commercial quality available. Execute die cutting so that all edges and corners of the finished letterforms or graphics are true and clean. Do not use letterforms or graphics with rounded, positive or negative corners. Do not use letterforms that are nicked, cut, or have ragged edges. Permanently affix all applied die-cut letters and graphics to the sign surface. Do this so that all letter surface and edge areas will tightly and evenly adhere to the sign surface.

(2) Silk-screening. Execute all silk-screening from photo screens prepared from typesetters' reproductions of the copy specified. Typesetters' reproductions will be no smaller than 50 percent of the actual size specified. Helvetica medium and helvetica regular letterforms will match the samples shown in this pamphlet.

(3) Assemble graphics in a professional manner prior to preparation of photo screens. Do not use hand-cut screens.

(a) Apply silk-screen graphics directly onto the sign face or onto vinyl or reflective sheeting and die cut for later application to the sign face.

(b) Execute all silk-screen printing in such a manner that all edges and corners of the finished graphics are true and clean. Do not use graphics with rounded, positive or negative corners.

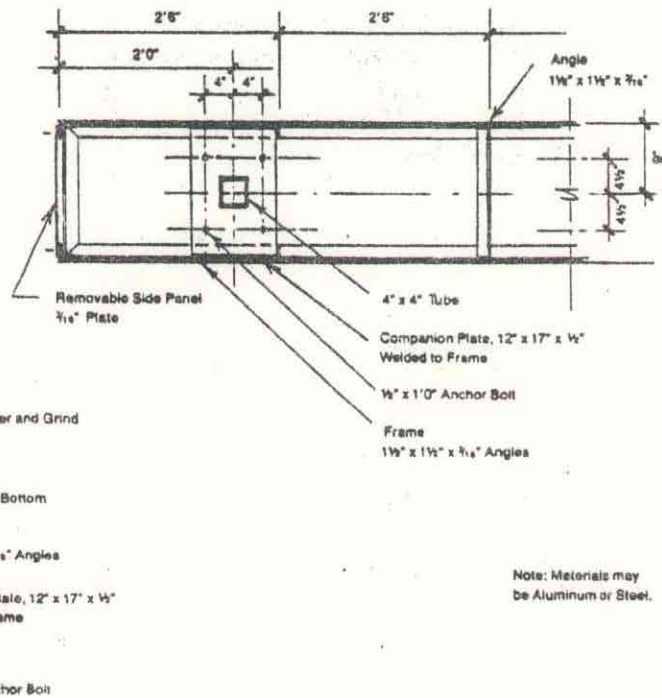
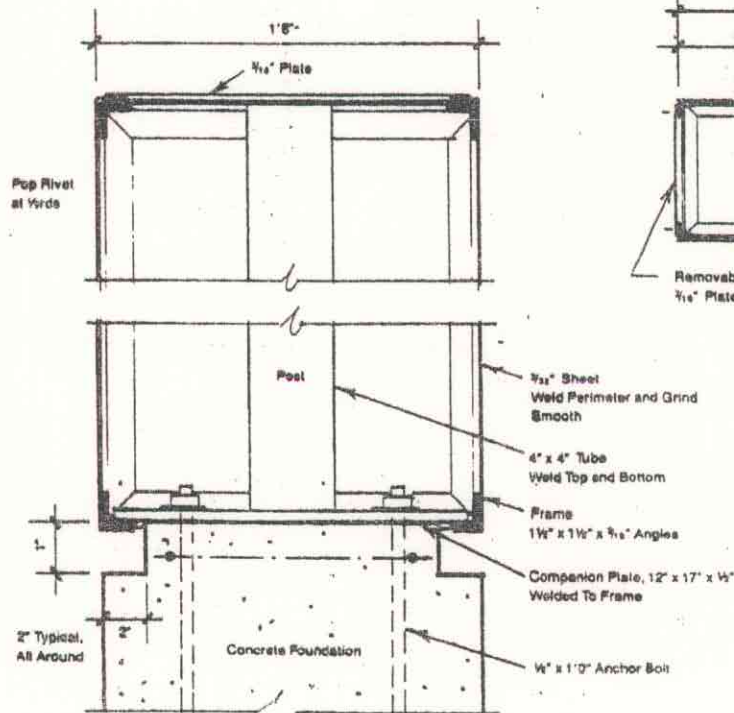
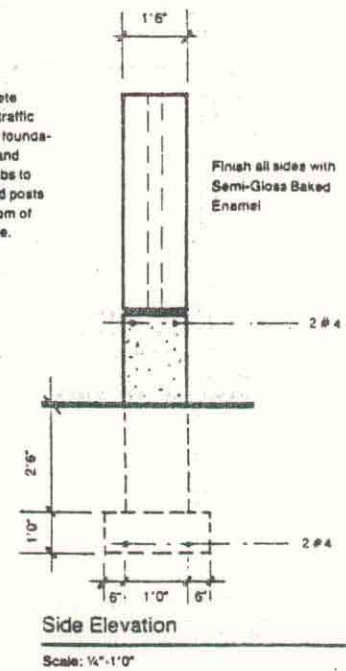
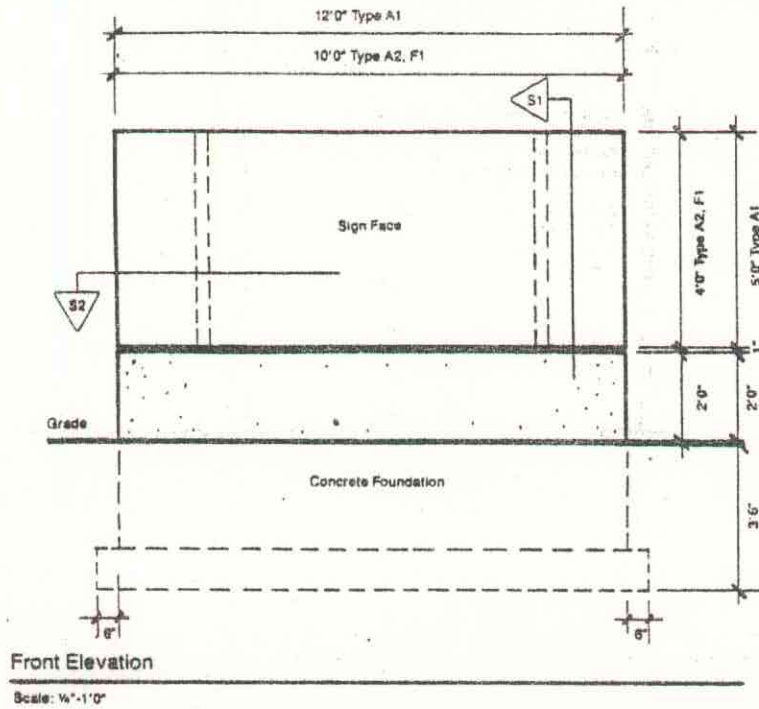
(c) Order shields, emblems, and symbols from the sources specified below (per the GSA schedule of commercial suppliers), which are the most cost effective sources:

(1) Vocational Training Fund
USDB
Fort Leavenworth, KS 66027

(2) UNICOR (Federal Prison Industries)

Date/Graphics Division
320 First Street NW
Washington, DC 20534

j. Special note. A number of signs and sign structures in Korea have been formulated from galvanized sheet and pipe. A common mistake, however, is being made: the material is not being primed properly prior to painting. Galvanized steel must be primed with a zinc dust-zinc oxide primer prior to painting. Use paint specification number TT-P-641 for the correct primer coating. If this primer is not used, the paint will peel off.

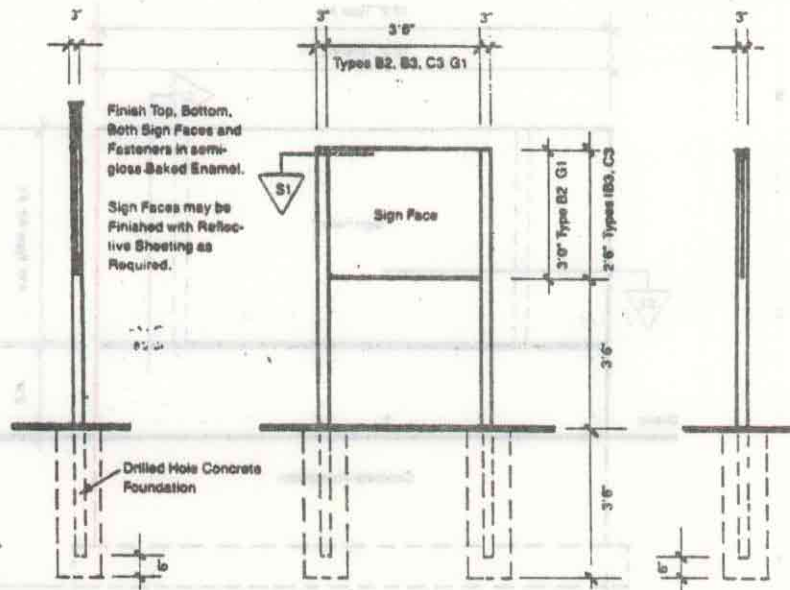


Sign Types A1 and A2



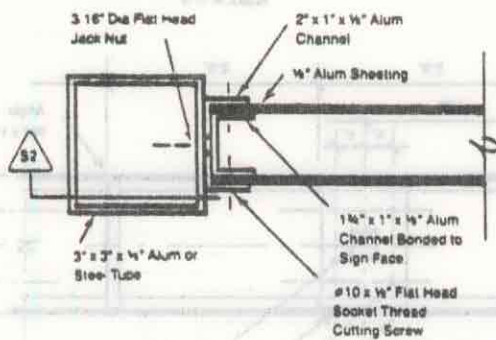
Front Elevation and Section, Sign Types B1 C2

Scale: 1/4"=1'0"

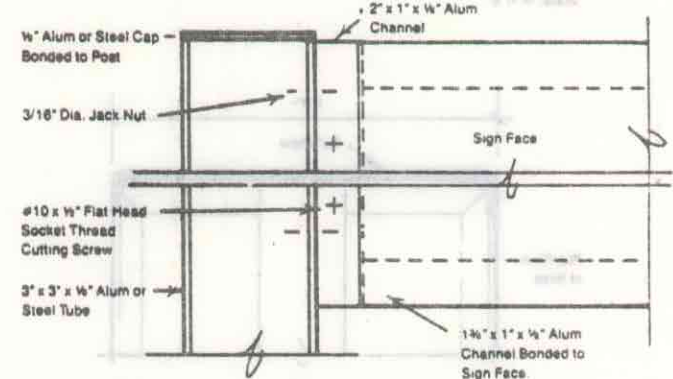


Front Elevation and Section, Sign Types B2 B3 C3 G1

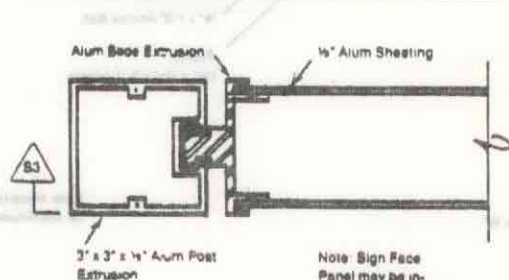
Scale: 1/4"=1'0"



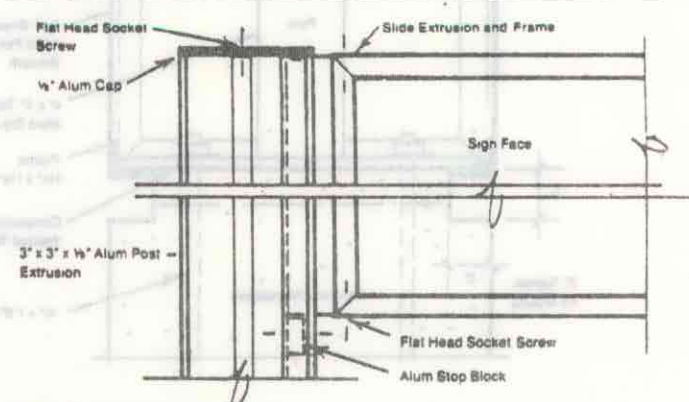
S1 Horizontal Section



S2 Vertical Section



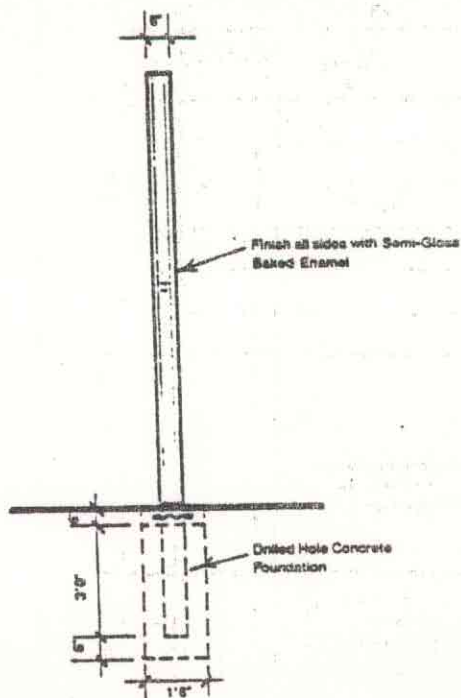
S1 Alternate Horizontal Section (Extruded Post)



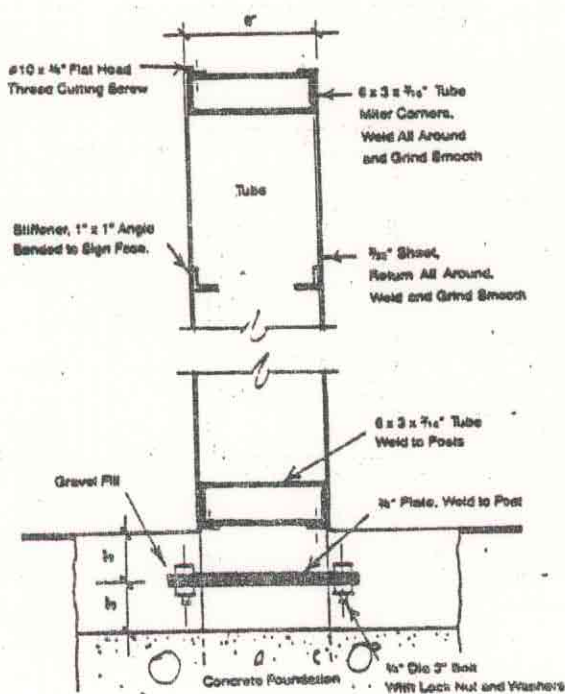
S3 Alternate Vertical Section

Sign Types B1, B2, B3, C2, C3, and G1

Scale: 1/4"=1'-0"

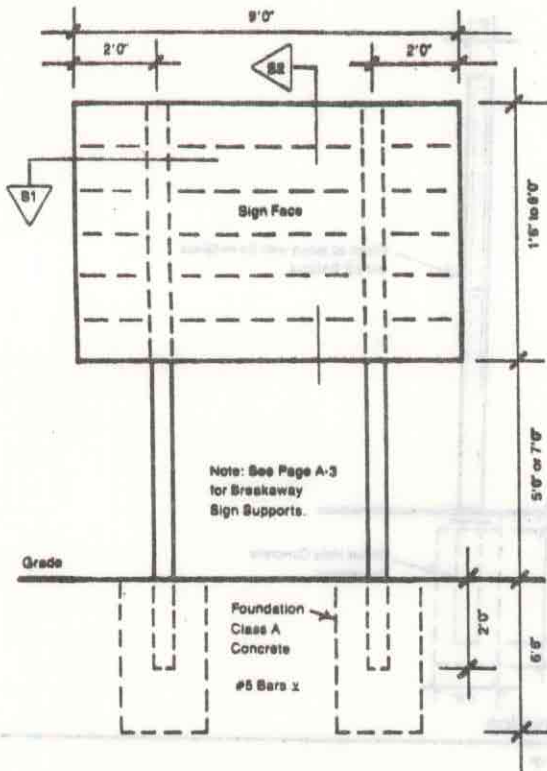


Scale: 1/4"=1'-0"



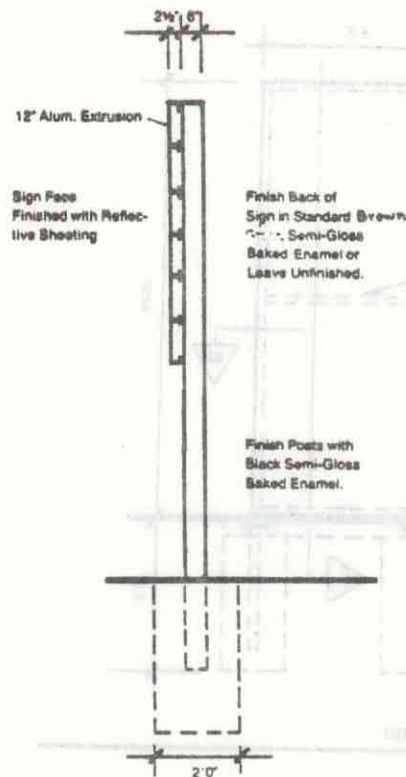
Note: Materials may
be Aluminum or Steel.

5-11



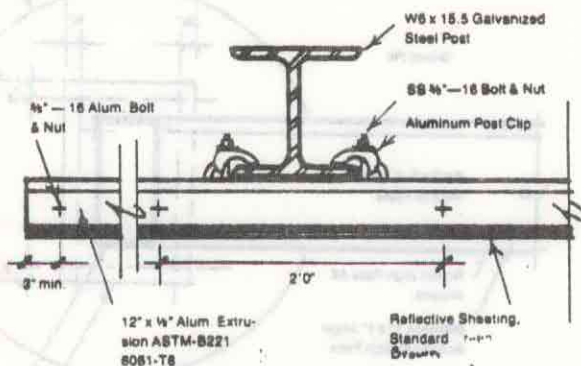
Front Elevation

Scale: 1/4"=1'0"

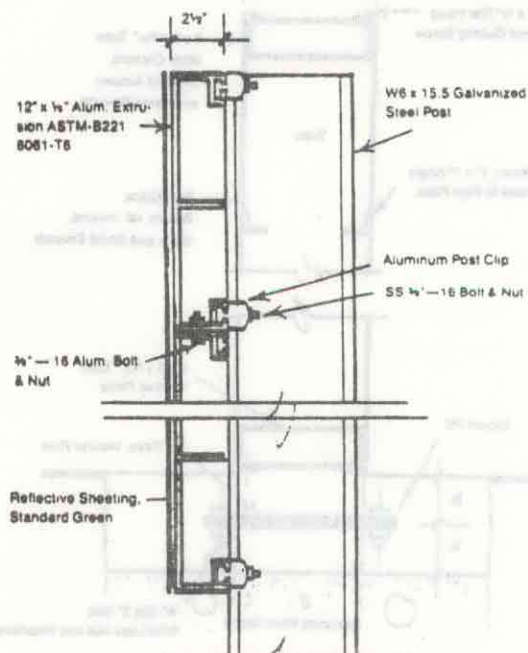


Section

Scale: 1/4"=1'0"

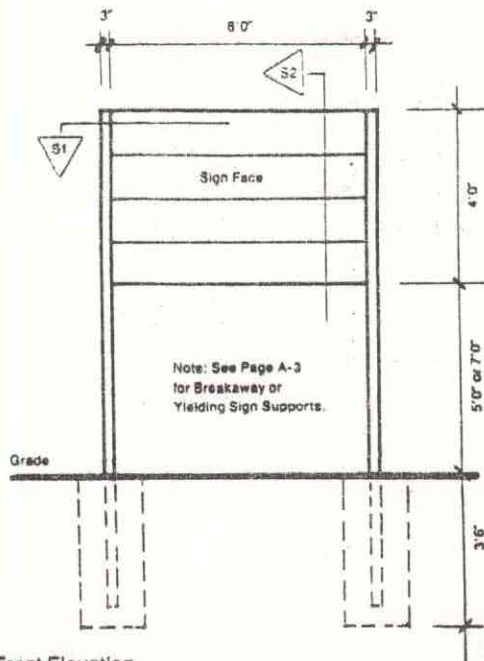


S1 Horizontal Section



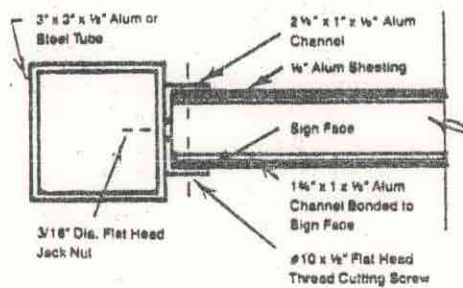
S2 Vertical Section

Sign Type D1

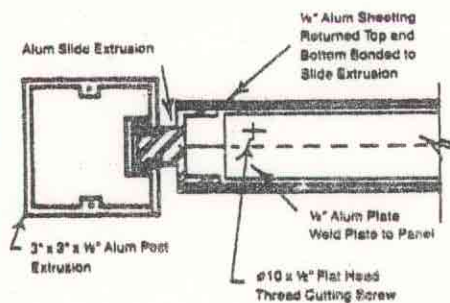


Front Elevation

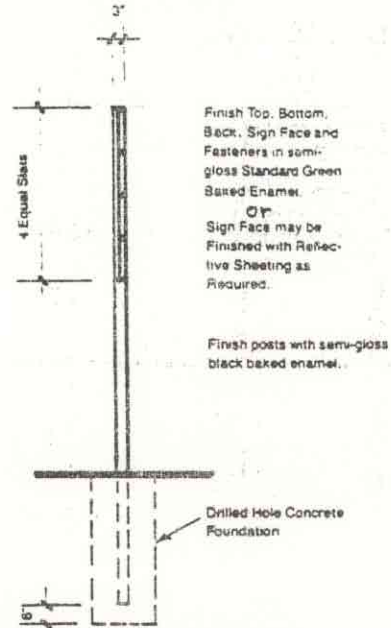
Scale: 1/4"=1'0"



S1 Horizontal Section

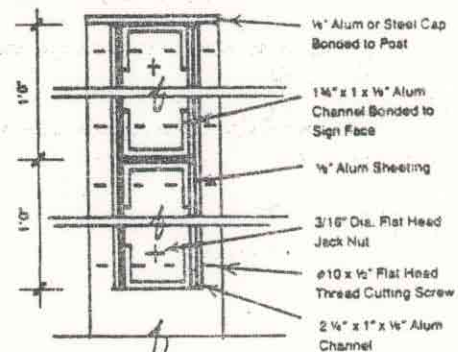


S1 Alternate Horizontal Section (Extruded Post)

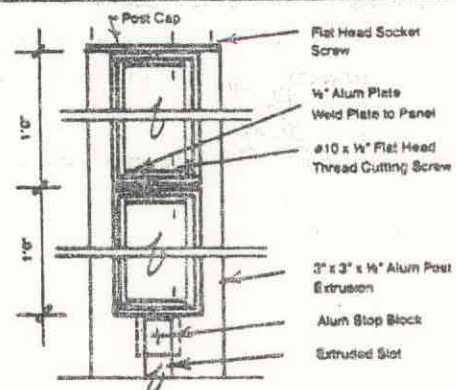


Section

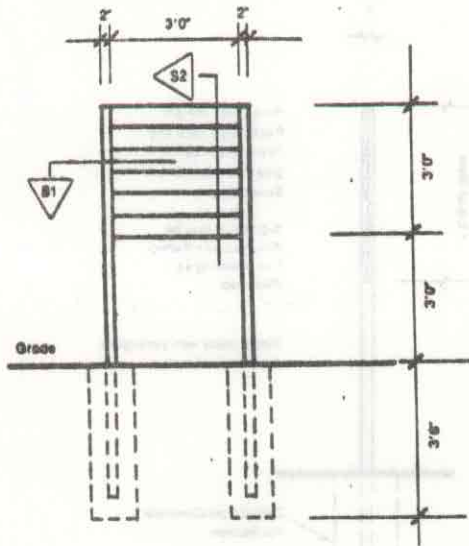
Scale: 1/4"=1'0"



S2 Vertical Section

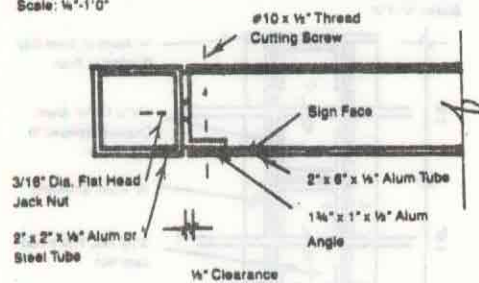


S2 Alternate Vertical Section

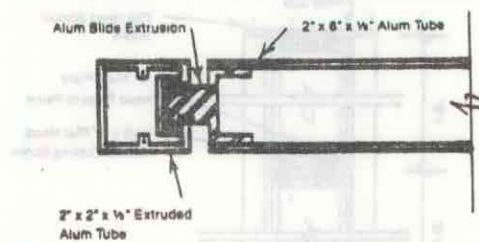


Front Elevation

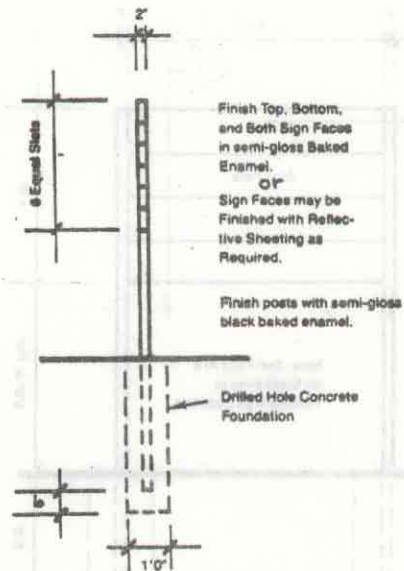
Scale: 1/4"=1'0"



S1 Horizontal Section

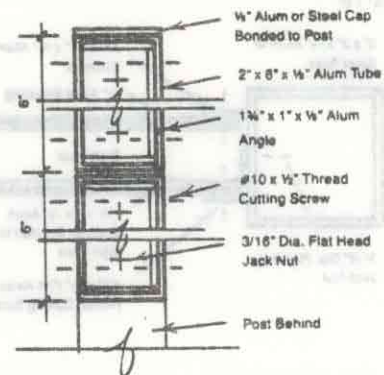


S1 Alternate Horizontal Section

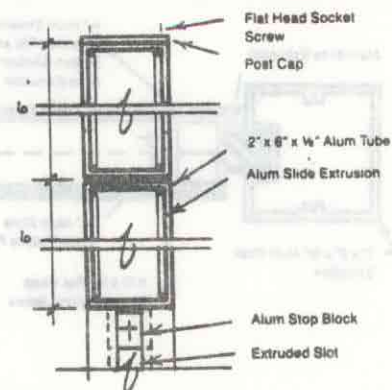


Section

Scale: 1/4"=1'0"

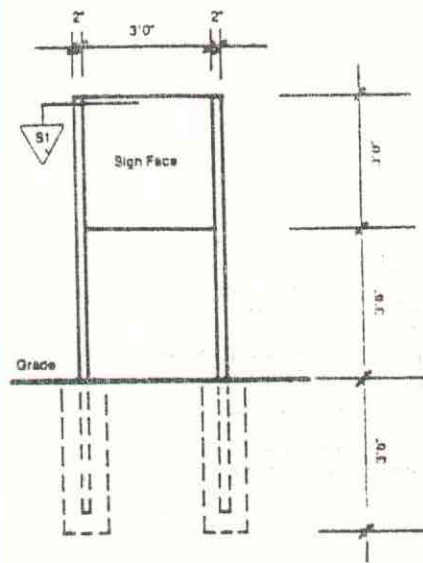


S2 Vertical Section



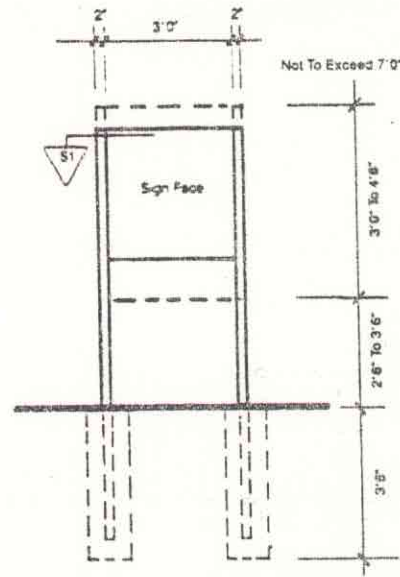
S2 Alternate Vertical Section

Sign Type G3

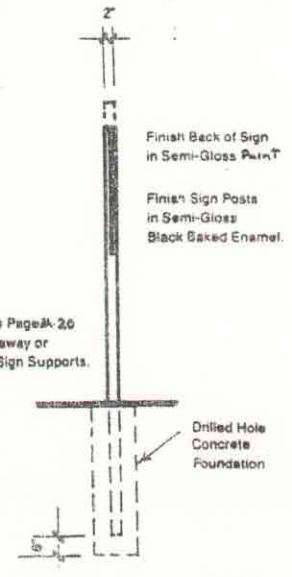


Front Elevation, Sign Type E1

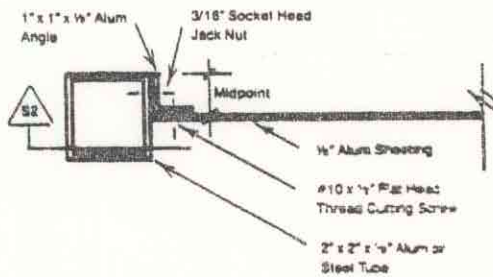
Scale: 1/4"=1'0"



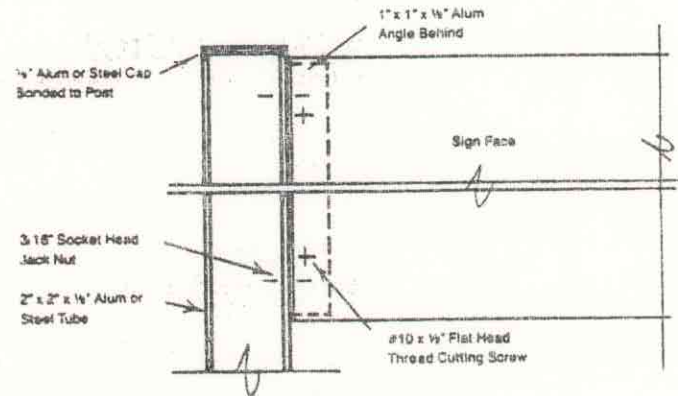
Front Elevation Sign Type A3



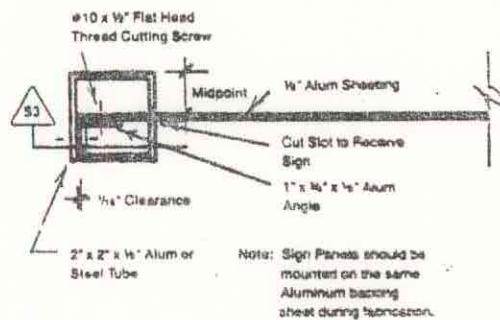
Section



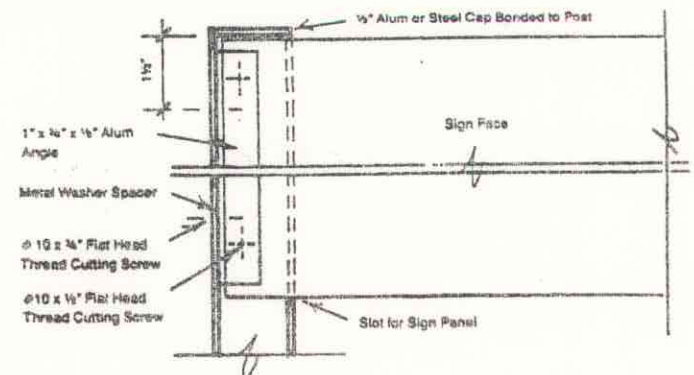
S1 Horizontal Section



S2 Vertical Section

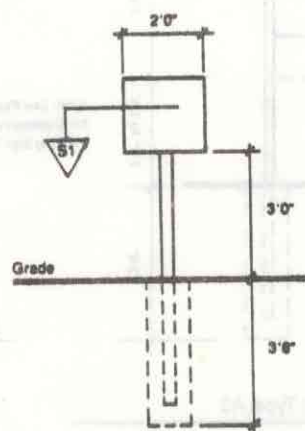


S1 Alternate Horizontal Section (slotted post)



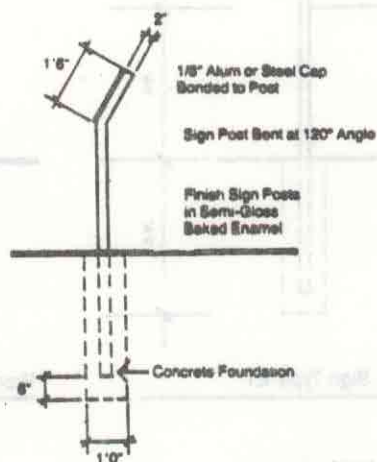
S3 Alternate Vertical Section

Sign Types E1 and A3

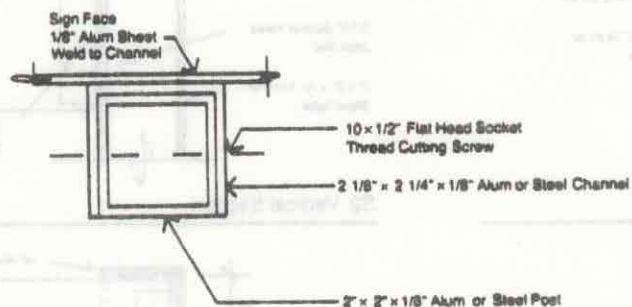


Front Elevation Sign Type G1

Note: Refer to sign type description for color specifications.

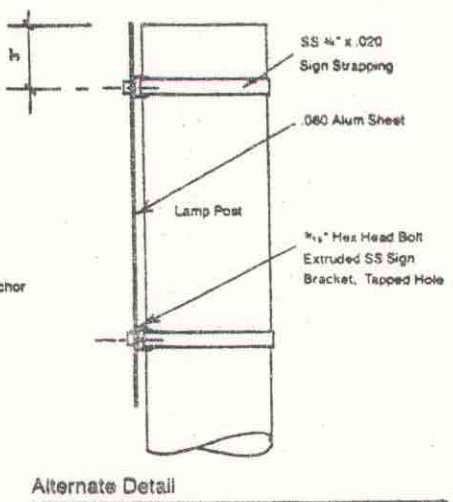
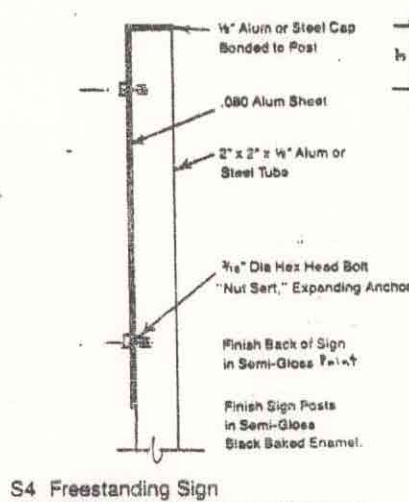
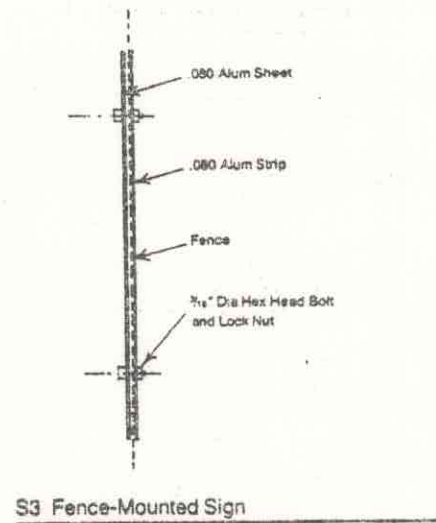
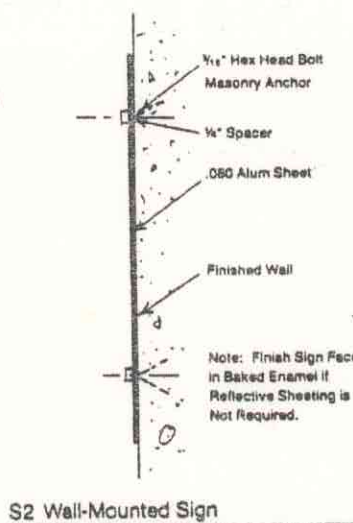
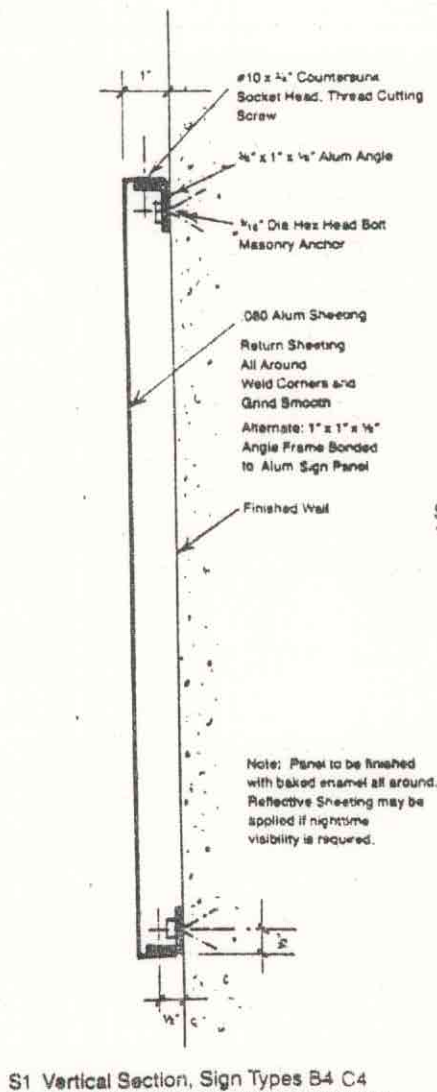
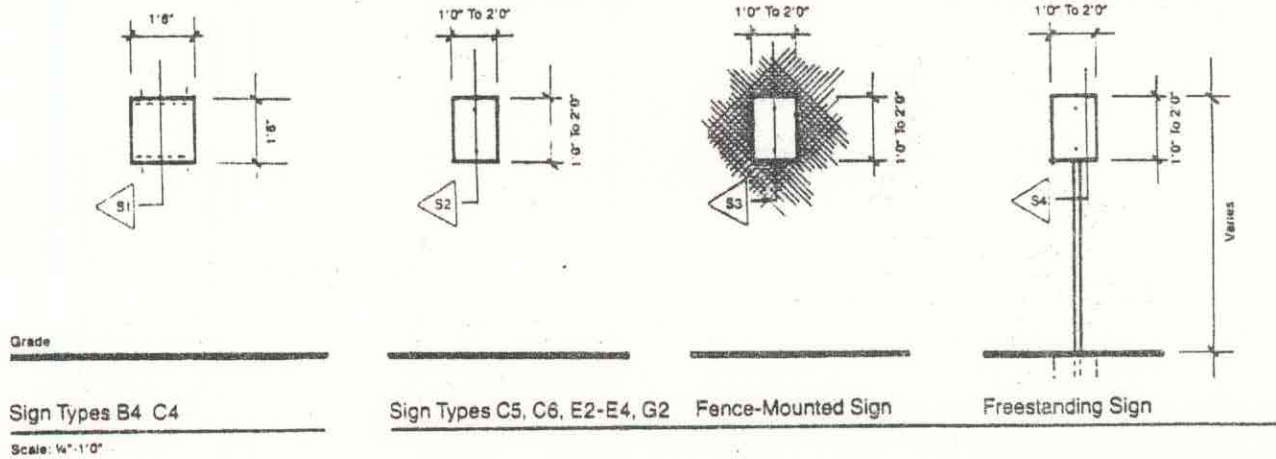


Section

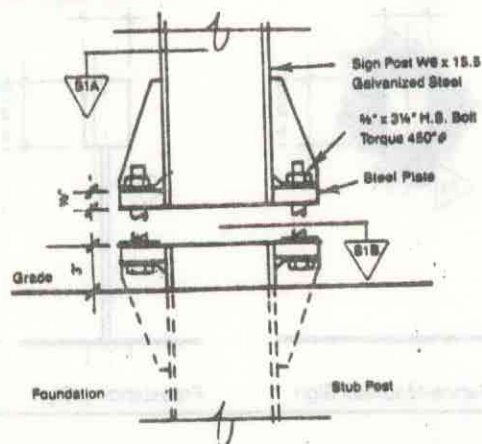


S1 Vertical Section

Sign Type G1

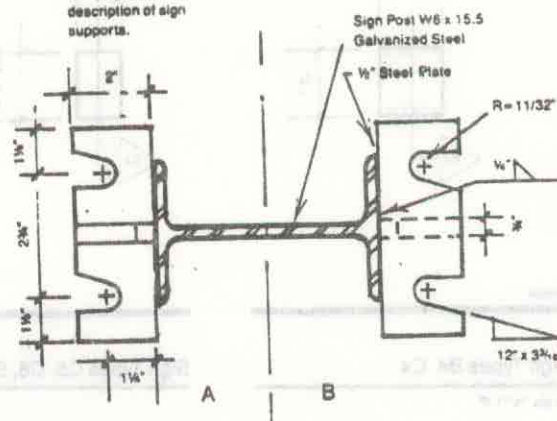


Sign Types B4, C4, C5, C6, E2, E3, E4, and G2

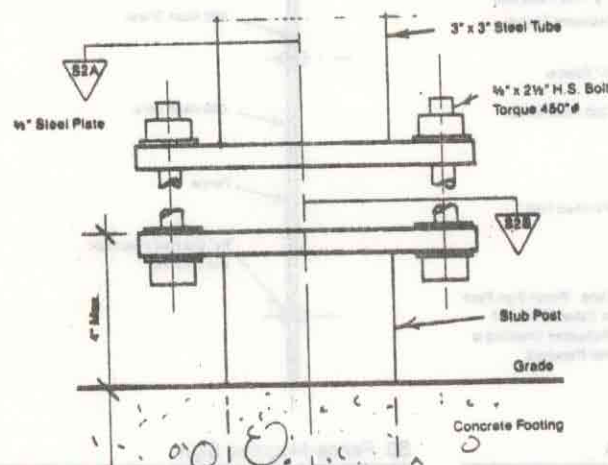


E1, Elevation, Slip Base Connector, Wide Flange Steel Post

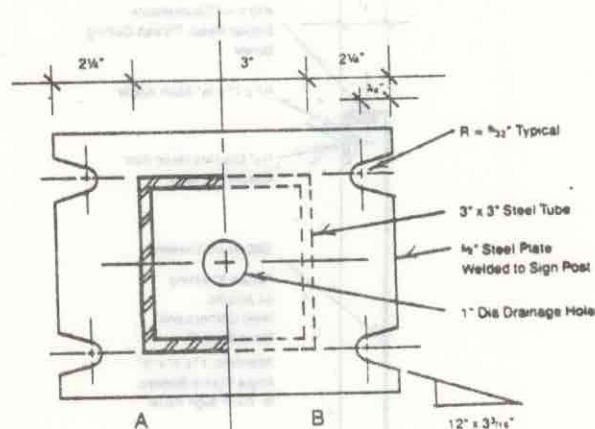
See page 4-4 for description of sign supports.



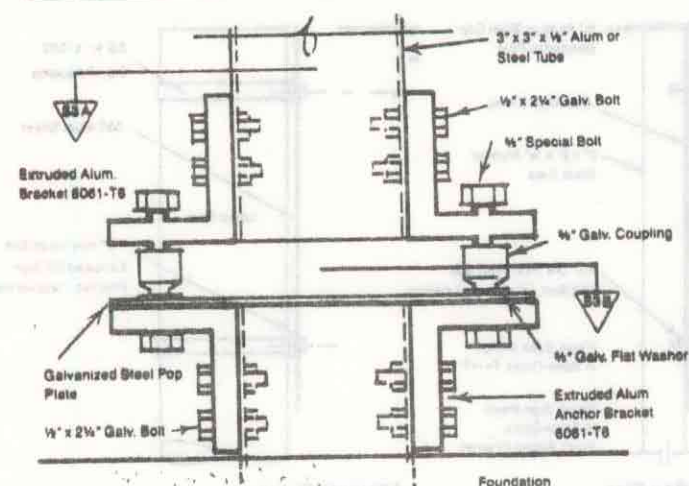
S1 Horizontal Section



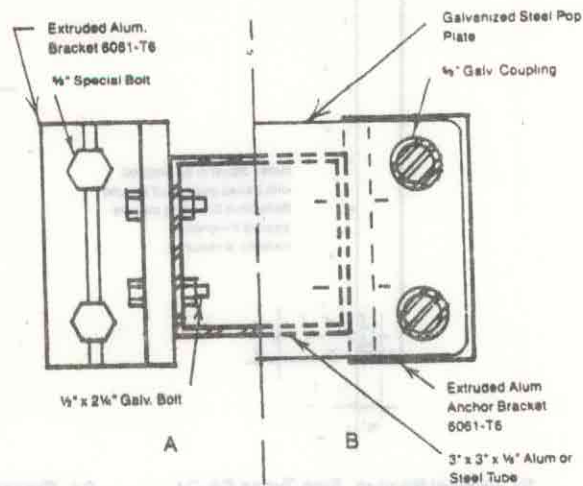
E2, Elevation, Slip Base Connector, Square Steel Tube



S2 Horizontal Section

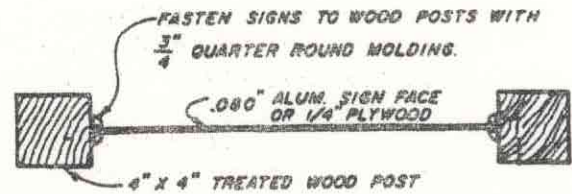


E3, Elevation, Load Concentrating Coupler, Alum or Steel Tube



S3 Horizontal Section

Breakaway Sign Supports



PLAN

MOUNTING DETAIL - WOOD

Specifications:

Colors: ReflectORIZED with white letters and rules on brown background.

Dimensions: 4' x 5'-4"

Message: Upper and lower case helvetica medium letters and numbers. Locate shield and building number 3" from left side of frame. Center message vertically and horizontally. Use 5" upper case and 4" lower case letters on signs with only one line. On signs with more than one line use 4" upper case and 3" lower case letters. Apply graphics to both front and back.

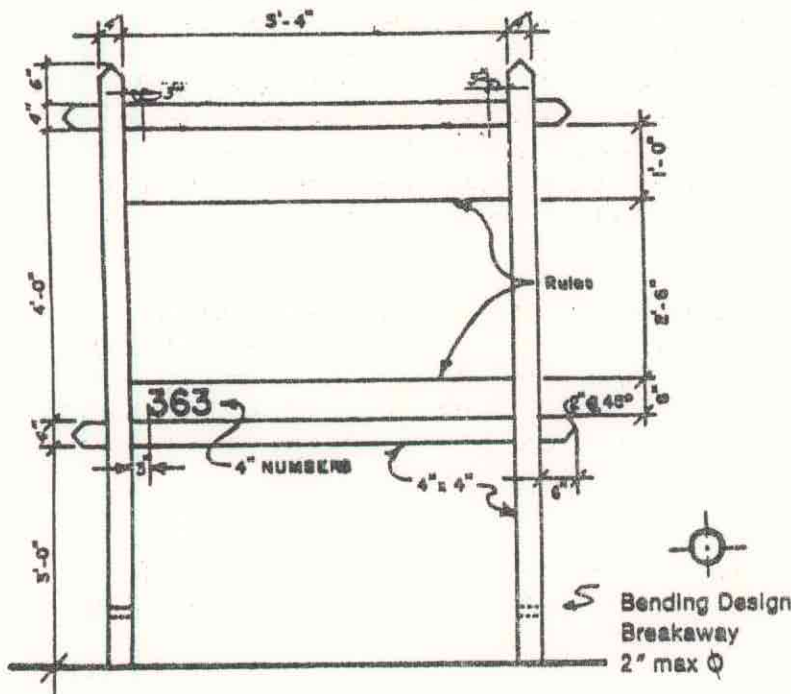


PLATE I

Rules: 3/8" wide white reflective tape.

Supports: 4" x 4" wood posts.

Horizontal Frame: 4" x 4" wood.

Wood Post Supports

5-2. SIGN PLACEMENT.

a. Introduction.

(1) Good judgment is important in determining sign placement. By placing signs reasonable distances from roadways, traffic hazards will be minimized and clear visibility will be maintained.

(2) Placement of all traffic control signs, including the bus route sign, all destination signs, and all parking regulation signs, will be in accordance with the standards of the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices. Placement of all other signs mentioned in this pamphlet will follow the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices guidelines. Use a minimum lateral clearance of 12 feet for traffic control signs wherever practical. All signs less than 12 feet from roadway edges will have breakaway or yielding sign supports in compliance with Federal Highway Administration standards. Place signs where they can be clearly seen. Do not hide traffic control devices or roadway entrances and exits. Check sight lines before erecting signs. Place signs where their appearance is compatible with nearby landscape and structures.

(3) For night visibility, place the signs to take advantage of indirect light from existing light sources. Place separate signs requiring different driver or pedestrian decisions far enough apart to allow time for the required decisions. Finally, take care to avoid visual clutter. Do not erect a sign unless the information it provides is absolutely necessary.

b. Lateral Clearances.

(1) For all identification, warning, motivation, and information signs, use a minimum lateral clearance of 12 feet from roadway edges wherever possible.

(2) In outlying areas, place signs a minimum of 12 feet from roadway edges which lack paved shoulders or curbs. Place them 6 feet from the edges of paved shoulders or curb faces. In built up areas it is difficult to meet the preferred minimum lateral clearances. In these areas place signs a minimum of 6 feet from roadway edges or paved shoulders and 2 feet from curb faces.

(3) A clearance of 1 foot from the curb face is permissible where sidewalk width is limited or where existing poles are close to the curbs. These rules of minimum lateral clearance apply to the sign types that follow:

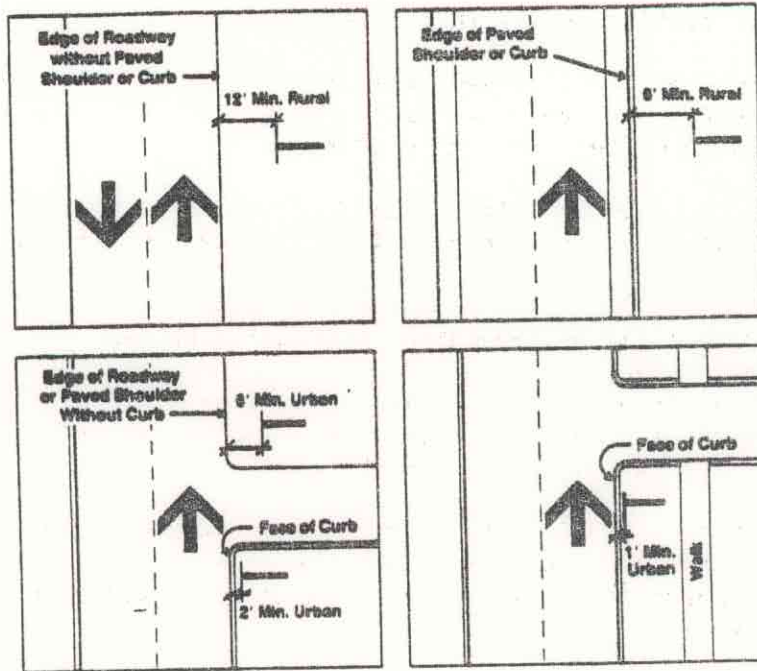
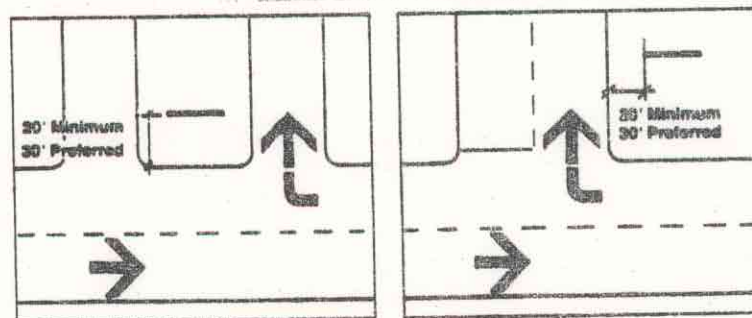


Illustration of Lateral Clearances.

c. High volume community identification signs types A1 and A2. Place community identification signs types A1 and A2 at high volume entrance points. Place the sign parallel to the traffic flow, and set it back a minimum of 20 feet from the edge of the roadway. Use a 30-foot setback when practical.



d. Military facility identification signs types B1 and B2.

(1) Place the military facility signs, types B1 and B2, as close as possible to the building entrance, perpendicular to the roadway. This will permit viewing by traffic moving in both directions.

(2) If the building is set back and is not visible or is only partially visible from the roadway, place the sign next to the entrance driveway on the side closest to the building.

(3) Place the sign no less than 6 feet from the entrance to the parking area and at least the minimum distance from the roadway for lateral clearance.

e. Military building wall-mounted entry sign type B3.

(1) Place the military building entry sign, type B3, directly on the wall next to the entry point. It should be 1 foot from either side of the door and 5 feet from the ground to the bottom of the sign.

(2) If the building is set back and is not visible or is only partially visible from the roadway, place the sign next to the main entrance to confirm the information shown on the type B1 or B2 sign placed at the entrance driveway.

f. Building identification sign type B4. Identify each building in the community with a building number sign, type B4. Place this sign on the sides of the building where rapid identification is possible. Mount on the building exterior wall 7 feet from the ground.

g. Centralized facilities sign type C1.

(1) Place the centralized facilities sign, type C1, on the side of the roadway next to the entrance to the facilities' parking area.

(2) Place the sign no less than 6 feet from the entrance to the parking area. Set the sign perpendicular to the roadway to permit viewing by traffic moving in both directions.

h. Community facility signs types C2 and C3.

(1) Place the community facility signs, types C2 and C3, as close as possible to the building entrance. Set the sign perpendicular to the roadway to permit viewing by traffic moving in both directions.

(2) If the facility is set back and is not visible or is only partially visible from the roadway, place the sign next to the entrance driveway.

(3) Place the sign no less than 6 feet from the entrance to the parking area.

i. Community building wall mounted entry sign type C4. Place the community building entry sign, type C4, directly on the wall next to the entry point. It should be 1 foot from either side of the door, and there should be 3 1/2 feet from the ground to the bottom of the sign.

j. Recreational facility sign type C5 and bus route sign type C6.

(1) Place the type C5 sign directly on a wall or fence next to the entrance of a recreational facility. There should be a minimum of 4 feet from the ground to the bottom of the sign.

(2) Place the type C6 sign at the side of the roadway to indicate a bus stop in accordance with Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices 2B-32. It should be 7 feet from the ground to the bottom of the sign.

k. Destination signs types D1 and D2.

(1) In outlying areas, place types D1 and D2 destination signs 200 feet or more in advance of intersections in accordance with the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices. Shorter distances may be justified in urban or built-up areas.

(2) Set the sign perpendicular to the roadway. Place destination signs in advance of an intersection on the right side of the road, where drivers are accustomed to looking.

(3) If two destination signs are used in advance of an intersection, place the signs in accordance with the following sign separation distance criteria:

<u>Design speed (mph)</u>	<u>Separation distance (feet)</u>
25 or less	150
30	200
35	250
40	325
45 or more	400

1. Warning sign type E1 and community identification sign type A3.

(1) Place type E1 warning sign approximately 50 feet in advance of all vehicle entry gates. Type A3 installation identification sign may be combined with type E1 on the same sign structure.

(2) If more than two sign structures are used, place the signs no less than 50 feet apart.

m. Warning sign type E2.

(1) Place type E2 warning signs directly on fences or walls that define area boundaries as directed by AR 190-13.

(2) Place the warning signs for buildings on the entrance doorways.

n. Parking sign type E3. Placement standards for parking regulation signs are shown in Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices 2B-31 to 2B-34.

o. Parking curb markings.

(1) Apply curb markings for reserved parking directly to the curb.

(2) Type E4 reserved parking sign may be wall mounted if the parking stall is close enough to an existing wall to permit clear identification. Otherwise, place freestanding signs at the curb.

(3) When feasible, use curb or pavement markings in lieu of signs denoting reserved parking.

p. Pedestrian guide sign type G3.

(1) Type G3 provides directional guidance for pedestrians. Place it a minimum of 1 foot away from the sidewalk or edge of the normal pedestrian pathway.

(2) Set the sign perpendicular to the pathway. Use graphics on both sides to permit viewing by people moving in both directions.

(3) Use a minimum lateral separation distance of 12 feet from the edge of the vehicular roadway or curb face where possible.

q. Office identification signs types 01 and 02.

(1) Place the office identification signs, types 01 and 02, as close as possible to the building entrance, perpendicular to the roadway. This will permit viewing by traffic moving in both directions.

(2) If the building is set back and is not visible or is only partially visible from the roadway, place the sign next to the entrance driveway to the building on the side closest to the building.

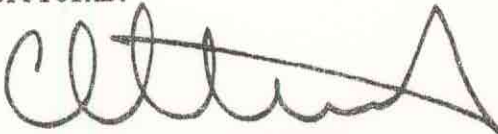
(3) Place the sign no less than 6 feet from the entrance to the parking area and at least the minimum distance from the roadway for lateral clearance.

r. Wall mounted office identification sign type 03. Place office identification type 03 directly on the wall next to the entry point. It should be 1 foot from either side of the door, and there should be 5 feet from the ground to the bottom of the sign.

The proponent of this pamphlet is the Office of the Commander, Facilities Engineer. Users are invited to send comments and suggested improvements on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) to the Commander, USAFEA-K, ATTN: EAFE-OM-BG, APO SF 96301-0010.

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APPENDIX A

REFERENCES

Section I. Required Publications

- AR 55-80 (Highways for National Defense). Cited in subparagraph 1-5b.
- AR 190-13 (The Army Physical Security Program). Cited in subparagraph 3-7c(2) and 5-2m(1).
- AR 310-50 (Authorized Abbreviations, Brevity Codes, and Acronyms). Cited in subparagraph 2-6b.
- AR 420-70 (Buildings and Structures). Cited in subparagraph 3-3g(1).
- AR 840-1 (Department of the Army Seal and Department of the Army Plaque). Cited in subparagraph 2-7b.
- DA Pam 27-21 (Legal Services). Cited in subparagraph 3-7c(2).
- ASTM-A36 (Structural Steel). Cited in subparagraph 5-1g(2).
- ASTM-A123 (Zinc (Hot Galvanized) Coatings on Products Fabricated from Rolled, Pressed, and Forged Steel Shapes, Plates, Bars, and Strip). Cited in subparagraph 5-1g(2)(a).
- ASTM-A153 (Aluminum-Alloy Externally and Internally Threaded Bolts). Cited in subparagraph 5-1g(4)(b).
- ASTM-A307 (Low-Carbon Steel Externally and Internally Threaded Bolts). Cited in subparagraph 5-1g(4)(b).
- ASTM-A500/A501 (Cold/Hot -- Formed Welded and Seamless Carbon Steel Structural Tubing). Cited in subparagraph 5-1g(2).
- ASTM-B221 (Aluminum -- Alloy Extruded Bars, Rod, Wire, Shapes, and Tubes). Cited in subparagraphs 5-1g(1) and 5-1g(4)(a).
- Federal Specification LS-300C. Cited in subparagraphs 3-10d and 5-1f(3).
- Installation Design Guide. Cited in subparagraph 3-2c(1).
- Korean Standards. Cited in subparagraph 4-1b.
- Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices. Cited in subparagraphs 2-8a, 3-6i(1), 3-7a(1), 3-7b(3), 3-10e(4), 3-14d(1), 5-2a(2), 5-2k(1).
- Military Traffic Management Command (MTMC) Pamphlet 55-11 (Development and Maintenance of Traffic Control Device Inventories for DOD Installations). Cited in subparagraph 1-5b.

Military Traffic Management Command Pamphlet 55-14 (Traffic Engineering for Better Signs and Markings). Cited in subparagraphs 3-14d(1) and 4-1b.

TM 5-312. (Military Fixed Bridges). Cited in subparagraphs 3-14e(1), f(1), and g(1).

TM 5-807-10 (Signage). Cited in subparagraph 3-15d.

Standard Specifications for Structural Supports for Highway Signs, Luminaries, and Traffic Signs. Cited in subparagraph 5-1e(1).

Section II. Related Publications

AR 25-50 (Preparing and Managing Correspondence).

AR 385-30 (Safety Color Code Markings and Signs).

AR 420-72 (Surfaced Areas, Railroad, and Associated Structures).

AR 670-1 (Wear and Appearance of Army Uniforms and Insignia).

DOT Traffic Control Devices Handbook.

EM 1110-1-103 (Design for Physically Handicapped).

ER 1110-1-102 (Design for Physically Handicapped).

Standard Color Card of America.

The Color Association of the United States.

TM 5-803-5 (Installation Design).

TM 5-838-2 (Army Health Facility Design).

US Department of Transportation.

1977 Standard Alphabets for Highway Signs and Pavement Markings.

1978 Standard Highway Signs.

1983 Traffic Control Devices Handbook.

GLOSSARY

TERMS

Ascender. The part of the lowercase letter that extends above the body of the letter, as in: b, d, f, h, k, l, t.

Body copy. The major part of a message as distinguished from headings and subheadings.

Cap height. The height of a capital letter, as measured on a letter with a square top and bottom, such as E, M, N.

Characters. Individual letters, numbers, and punctuation marks.

Copy. All items on the sign face, as in: letters, arrows, symbols. Also known as message, wording, or legend.

Descender. The part of the lowercase letter that extends below the body of the letter, as in: g, j, p, q, y.

Flush. Type set with no indents, as in flush left, flush right.

Font. All the characters and spacing of one size of type, as in 10 point helvetica regular.

Lowercase. Small letters, as in: a, b, c, d.

Margin. The space from the sign panel edge to the limit of the message area.

Message. See Copy.

Message area. The area within the sign panel describing the limits of the message.

Message grid. The grid employed to establish uniform spacing of letters, words, and lines, both vertically and horizontally within the message area of the sign and panels.

Message schedule. A sequentially numbered list of all signs in the system arranged in the order of encounter and containing all pertinent (coded) information, such as sign type, message(s), and quantity, cross-referenced to the sign schedule and sign location drawings (Master Plan).

Mount. The method of securing the sign in a fixed position.

Negative spacing. The overlay distance when one character crosses over another, as in Tw, Ta, Aw, Av.

Pica. Typographic unit of measure which equals 12 points to a pica and 6 picas to an inch.

Point. Typographic unit of measurement for type sizes under one inch in height; approximately 1/72 inch or 1/12 pica.

Positive spacing. Distance greater than zero between the extreme right-hand edge of the initial character and the extreme left-hand edge of the subsequent character.

Rule. Lines of varying thickness used to separate typographic areas of a sign face.

Sans serif. Type style in which the individual letters have no serifs, as in: helvetica medium, helvetica regular.

Serif. A cross-line finishing off a stroke of a letter.

Setback. The distance of a sign from the edge of a roadway, paved shoulder, or face of a curb.

Sign face. Surface on which message or copy is placed.

Sign grid. The alignment guide for typographical elements on the sign face.

Sign location drawings. A set of site and/or floor plans on which a numbered sign location is superimposed.

Stroke. The stem and curves of a letter.

Type. A rectangular block typically of metal or wood bearing a relief character from which a print is made.

Typeface. The printing surface of type; the style of the character.

Type family. A group of alphabets linked by style and generic characteristics, as in: helvetica.

Typography. The means whereby printed letters and sentences are arranged into a legible and aesthetic order.

Uppercase. Capital letters, as in: A, B, C, D.

Weight. Variations of letterform based on stroke width.

X-height. The height of the body of lowercase letters exclusive of ascenders and descenders.